



CATÁLOGUE  
OF  
COINS OF THE SHÁHS  
OF PERSIA

IN THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON.  
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1887.

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THE COINS  
OF THE  
SHÁHS OF PERSIA,  
ŞAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFŞHÁRIS,  
ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

BY  
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## PREFACE.

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THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Šafavi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Sháh Isma'íl I., A.H. 907 = A.D. 1502, to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rieu, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhansen, Keeper

of Coins in the Imperial Museum of the Hermitage, and to Professor Dr. Mehren, Keeper of Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, for valuable notices of coins in the collections under their charge. I owe my thanks to General Houtum Schindler for authoritative information bearing on the reckoning of time and coin-denominations of the Persians. I am also indebted to Mr. Grueber for help in the correction of the proofs.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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# INTRODUCTION.

## I. CHRONOLOGY.

In preparing this Catalogue it has been necessary to fix the chronology of the reigns, as to which I have found no exact information in any European work.

The Persian mode of reckoning a king's reign presents two peculiarities: a reign is counted from Enthronement, and the regnal years are counted from the New-Year's Day on each vernal equinox, the Nau-rúz, whereas all other dates are given in Muhammadan lunar years and months. The adjustment of the Persian dates to our own has therefore been a matter of some difficulty, but I cannot regret the labour entailed by the endeavour to obtain historical accuracy in these dates, which, belonging as they do to modern history, demand the most precise statement possible.

Persian mode  
of reckoning  
reigns.

To explain the method of adjustment it will be necessary to state in brief the Persian mode of reckoning time. This is purely Muhammadan, except that the use of the solar year is concurrent with that of the lunar. It is, however, possible that in the Muhammadan system there may be some local peculiarities. The Persian usage is therefore here stated, without any assertion that in all particulars it represents the usage of the whole Muslim world.

Persian  
reckoning  
of time.

The day begins with sunset. In Persian documents the Night and day. word شب, 'night,' denotes the first moiety, روز 'day,' the second, though it is possible that 'day' is sometimes

used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day.

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day.

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began, but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given.

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hijra, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14-15, A.D. 622; by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15-16 (Handbuch, ii. 482-485).

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation; thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p. 185). Wüstenfeld's Tables ("Vergleichungs-Tabellen," F. Wüstenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday-Friday, 15-16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wüstenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation.\*

Muhammadian  
year.

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty-nine days, the twelfth being of twenty-nine or thirty days, this month Zu-l-

---

\* The Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijra and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is, as in previous volumes, an abridgement of Wüstenfeld's work.

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note \*). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bán, the month preceding Ramazán, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwál, the month following Ramazán. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred: now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanac.\*

---

\* Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Houtum Schindler —“The popular idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty-ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of cloud, rain, &c, and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the *next* day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out-of-the-way places, where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (*taqvim*) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramazán, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shervál. Ramazán always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazán everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces, &c. Should the sky at Teherán be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station, arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance

شش ساعت ربع گمر ماه نو در تبریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Tabriz). The courtiers then ‘heave’ a sigh of relief—*Allāmdulillah!* the fast is over! but then they ‘heave’ another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

Almanacs,

Probably, before the use of printing, the most important days were defined by authority. It should, however, be noted that there is no certainty of agreement between Wüstenfeld's Tables and the official almanacs. In comparing these Tables with the Cairo Almanacs of A.H. 1243 to 1250 and 1259 to 1263 and 1265, it appears that in three cases the first day of the year, 1 Muharram, is dated one European day later by the Egyptian Almanac. In the conversion of dates we must therefore expect a degree of uncertainty as to the day of the month in both Muslim and European reckoning.

Solar year and  
Tatar Cycle.

Besides the Muslim year, the Persians use the native solar year, beginning at the vernal equinox, called by them the Turkî year, on account of the Tatar Cycle, which gives its name to each year. In their histories each year begins with the Nau-rúz at the vernal equinox, the year being designated according to the Tatar Cycle, and also numbered according to the Hijra year.\* It consequently follows that events of the Hijra year are constantly chronicled before the heading at its Nau-rúz. The spring being the season of going to war, the difficulty does not usually arise in reference to military matters.

"The following figures regarding the Muhammadan reckoning may be useful; they are not always accessible. A cycle of the Muhammadan era = 10,631 days = 19 years of 354 days + 11 years of 355 days.

"The days of the week are the same after every seventh cycle; first day of the year I was Friday, and the first day of the year 211 was a Thursday. Divide the Muhammadan year by 30; the remainder will be the year of the cycle, and the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th years of the cycle have 355 days.

"Muharram, Rabi' I, Jemâdi I, Rejeb, Ramazân, and Zilchajeh, always have thirty days.

Safer, Rabi' II, Jemâdi II, Sh'abân, and Shavvâl, always have twenty-nine days.

"Zilhej has twenty-nine or thirty days."

\* The formula is as in the following example:

دس سال فرخنده فال اود دس مطابق هزار و صد و شص و شش هجری  
Gîfî-Kushâf, f. 14a.

# INTRODUCTION.

The Tatar Cycle is as follows :\*

سچقان	Mouse.
اود	Bull.
بارس	Tiger.
توشقان	Hare.
لوی	Crocodile.
ایلان	Serpent.
یونت	Horse.
قوی	Sheep.
بیچکین	Ape.
تخاقو	Hen.
ایت	Dog.
تنکوز	Hog.

In the use of the cycle there are disagreements as well as errors within a series. These are due to the confusion caused by no two years solar and lunar corresponding, and the consequent need occasionally to drop a lunar year containing no vernal equinox like A.H. 1153. Thus this year wholly disappears in the 'Histoire de Nader Chah.' We there find the heading of the year of the Sheep corresponding to A.H. 1151 (Part ii. p. 75), and the events up to 2 Zu-l-Hijja (p. 92), and then the heading of the year of the Ape corresponding to A.H. 1152, followed by the statement that the Nau-rúz occurred on 21 [1. 12] Zu-l-Hijja (p. 93). The next heading is that of the year of the Hen, corresponding to A.H. 1154, followed by the date of the Nau-rúz 3 Muharram (p. 119). It may be added that the date of 2 Muharram, 1154, occurs before the entry above cited in the record of an earlier event (p. 118). Thus a whole lunar year, A.H. 1153, had elapsed between the Nau-rúz of 1152 and that of 1154. In the case of the

Correspondence of solar and lunar years.

\* The list does not include variants, but only the ordinary names and their occurrences in Persian sources drawn up with Dr. Riou's



event of 2 Muharram, 1151, the historian has been careful to designate the Hijra year, having to deal with its second day. This is however quite exceptional, the Hijra day and month alone being usually stated where there is a long series of dates, divided by headings of the beginnings of the solar years.

In determining the reigns of the sovereigns of Persia, the Sháhs must be separated from the Kháns who arose after the first deposition of Sháh Rukh.

*Julús.* The beginning of a Sháh's reign is marked by the date of his *جلوس julús*, or enthronement, when he was crowned and enthroned, and acquired the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers, *خطبه 'khubt*, and having his name on the coinage *سنه s'ke*. The rights of *khubt* and *sikka*, which were concomitants of the *julús*, were of the first importance; and there are instances of coins in this Catalogue showing the exercise of the right of coinage prior to enthronement.

When, as usual, there was an interval between reign and reign, there must have been mention of the *sovereign de jure* in the *khubt*.

The *julús* usually did not immediately follow the close of a predecessor's reign, probably because few of the Sháhs enjoyed an undisturbed succession. It is necessary to ascertain the date by a collation of authorities. Some sovereigns had a first *julús* on claiming the throne, before they gained possession of the capital, when they were again enthroned.

The Zand and Kájár Kháns before Fet-h-'Alí Sháh did not assume full rights of sovereignty. Their money shows the position they took. The founder of each line first struck money in the name of Sháh Isma'il (III.); then Kerím Khán Zand, as vakíl (وكيل), struck in the name of the Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí, also using an invocation allusive to his own name; Muḥammad Hasan Khán Kájár similarly coining in the name of the Imám 'Alí-er-Ríza. Evidently they had no regular *julús*. The later Zand

Kháns, successors of Kerím Khán, had at least in some cases a *julús*. But on their money they assume no regal titles: there was still a Šafaví heir. The principle of Kerím Khán is not deviated from except in the appearance of the names without titles of his first successor Abu-l-Fetḥ and his last Luṭf-ʿAlí, ʿAlí Murád and Jaaʿfar using allusive invocations, while Šádík repeats that of Kerím Khán. Similarly the Kájár Aka Muḥammad strikes in the name of both Imáms, and is content with an allusive invocation even after he had conquered his rivals, and as sole prince had a *julús*. Probably this was because a Šafaví prince, Sultán Muḥammad Mirza, had been proclaimed by him at Teherán, A.H. 1200, and was still living, although not in Persia.

Ázád Khán also issued Imámi coinage in the name of the Mahdí, with a mention of his own name. So far the Imámi coinage is the rule, the exceptions not bearing any sovereign titles. Fet-ḥ-ʿAlí Sháh made an extraordinary innovation. Before his *julús* he issued royal money, under his name Bábá Khán, with the title Sultán: this is followed by his money as Sháh.

The regnal years of each king are the Turkí years as Regnal ya. already stated. If a king had his *julús* before the Naurúz the exress must have been reckoned to his first year. The regnal years however are usually not numbered either in books or on coins.\* The sums of reigns were computed in Híjra years, months, and days. They are usually stated in the nearest number of years, or of years and months, the days rarely being given. The list of the author of the "Nukhlát-él-Akhhár" affords an extreme case of this vague method. He states the date of the death of Aka Muḥammad Khán and the dates of the *julús* of Fet-ḥ-ʿAlí Sháh and his death, and yet allows Fet-ḥ-ʿAlí 39 years (Or. 2837,

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\* The Persian coins, with one certain (no 27a\*\*\*, p 270) and one possible exception (no. 27, p. 9), do not give the regnal year.

f. 191a-196a), the interval from Aḡa Muḥammad's death to his death being 38 years, 5 months, 27 days, and that from his own *julūs* to his death being 38 years, 2 months, 25 days.

One coin in the series (no. 117, p. 111) struck by Aḡa Muḥammad Khán presents the date 2 Rejeb, 1209. It was issued at Káshán. This date, 22-23 January 1795, is not the date of Aḡa Muḥammad's *julūs*, nor has it any significance in the calendar. It probably refers to some local event, possibly to the passage of Aḡa Muḥammad through the city on his return to Teherán after the capture of Kermán, if he took this route.

Determination  
of dates.

The following sketch of the chronology of the Sháhs of Persia involves a sufficient historical outline for numismatic purposes, if compared with the Genealogical Trees and Chronological Table. A fuller history is alike beyond the scope of this work and the powers of the writer.

The genealogical trees give only the chief historical persons. The Persian usage of succession is in accordance with that of European nations with whom the Salic Law has prevailed; but the Sháh has the right of selecting his heir among his descendants. Under the Qájárs there is this peculiarity; the heir must be a Qájár on the side of both father and mother.

To date each reign research has been made in Persian manuscripts, in some cases checked by the statements of Europeans travelling in Persia in the times in question, and by the evidence of coins. The historians occasionally, and the coins in one case (that of Nádír Sháh), give a chronogram (تاریخ) expressing the year of enthronement, and the historians also give the month in the case of Tahmásp II. There are also chronograms of the deaths of Sháhs in the histories, those of Tahmásp I. and Šafí I. giving the month.

Šafaví  
Dynasty.  
Isma'íl I.

Sháh Isma'íl Šafaví was the descendant of a line of Sayyids who traced back to 'Alí through the seventh Imám, Músa el-Qázim. The first of the line to whom

political importance can be assigned is Isma'íl's grandfather Junaid, who therefore heads the Şafaví pedigree in this Catalogue.\* So slight, however, was the power of Isma'íl's predecessors, that he may be regarded as alike the founder of the greatness of his family and of the Şafaví dynasty.

The date of the accession of Sháh Isma'íl I., although it is the starting-point of modern Persian history, has not yet been satisfactorily determined in any European work. I am indebted to Dr. Rieu for its approximate determination. .

"The best sources, Jáhán-ará, Lubb-ut-Tavarikh, Táríkh-i-Elchí, 'Álam-arái, all agree that the actual *julús*, with *khuṭba* and *sikka*, took place at Tabriz, immediately after the battle of Shorúr. That battle, in which Elwend Mírza and his Turkomans were routed, took place in the early spring A.H. 907; the Jáhán-ará gives the date Saturday, 2 Ramazán, 907. The Habíb-us-Siyár, which is rather loose in its chronology for that period, stands alone in speaking of a *julús* in 906."†

It is significant that in the year A.H. 907, the first Muslim Saturday in Ramazán was our Friday-Saturday, 11-12 March, 1502, the vernal equinox falling on Friday, 11th, in the morning common to both reckonings. It is therefore highly probable that the Nau-rúz was kept on the Muslim Saturday. It should be observed that in Wüstenfeld's Tables the correspondence is Thursday, 2 Ramazán = Thursday-Friday, 10-11 March. The new moon occurred very late (9h. 40m.) in the evening of the 8th.‡ It is therefore quite probable that the month was not reckoned to begin before the evening of the 9th. But this is still a day too early. It may be noted that in

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\* The dynastic lists entitled Jannat-el Fidaus begin the Şafavi line with Junaid (Or. 144, fol. 62').

† Letter from Dr. Rieu.

‡ I am responsible for the calculation of the sun's place and of the new moon, which are sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

the MSS., Saturday **شنبه** may be a mistake for any other day but Friday, **آدینه** or **جمعه**, the numeral being liable to drop out.

The date 2 Ramazán being apparently the Nau-rúz, it may be doubted whether in the MS. of the Jehán-ará, cited by Dr. Rieu (Add. 7649, fol. 816), it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle. In a second and inferior MS. of the Jehán-ará (Or. 111, fol. 201a), which is divided by rubrics giving the Nau-rúz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorúr is placed before Nau-rúz 2 Ramazán, which, by an error of the copyist, is dated in the rubric 908 for 907, and so with others at this period. Obviously the year 907 would alone suit.

The earlier *julús* in A. H. 906, mentioned in the Haláb-es-Siyár, would correspond with Isma'il's proclamation of himself without regular *julús* in Shirván in that year, which Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me.

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'il I., and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected, leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors. Were there a series of coins of vassal princes, this would be necessary. There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p. 210, no. 652). This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muḥammad Sheibání the Uzbeg, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time. There is also another gold coin (p. 12, no. 19) counterstruck by Tahmásp I., which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists.

Relations of  
Isma'il and  
Bábar.

The coin of Isma'il with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion. Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north-east of Isma'il's kingdom, as

seen in coins of Asterábád, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the exergue, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name سلطان محمد. The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term سلطان is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Sháhs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásp I. It is well-known that Muḥammad Bábar,\* the founder of the so-called Moghul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.D. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Sháh Isma'íl. They had a common enemy in the Uzbeks, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana, but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shí'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarḳand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbeks, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'íl during this time the rights of the *khutba* and *sikka*, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarḳand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfí Khán, whereas

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\* According to Dr. Rien the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Bábar.

Iskandar Beg, the Persian authority, said that the *khutba* was said in the name of Sháh Isma'íl ('Memoirs,' p. 212). I have referred to these authorities and think it worth while to give a summary of their statements. Dr. Rieu has given me a trustworthy confirmation of Iskandar Beg by Khondemir, who was contemporary with Bábar. Ferishta states that in the middle of Rejeb, A.H. 917, Bábar, going from Bukhára to Samarkand for the third time, made the *khutba* and *sikka* in his own name (سبع عشر و در نصف رجب سال مذکور) (MS. خطبه و تسعمانه) (ante از انجا بسمرقند رفته بارسم (سمیر. MS. Add. 6569, i. 222, f. b. و سكه ان بلده بنام خود كرد. MS. Add. 6573, f. 17a, b. Kháfi Khán says that Bábar conquered Samarkand, ordering the *khutba* and *sikka* 'again' in his own name (متوجه تسخير سمرقند كشته انجارا نيز به تسخير آورده از سر نو سكه و خطبه خود نموده. MS. Add. 6573, f. 17a, b. On the other hand Khondemir distinctly assigns *sikka* and *khutba* to Sháh Isma'íl. He says that Bábar, when applying to Isma'íl for help, promised that on the conquest of Transoxiana he would have the *khutba* and *sikka* in his name (اميدست كه على اسرع الحال ساير مملكتة (ممالك B.T. ما وراء آلهرم معنوح گردد و درين ولايت خطبه و سكه بنام و القاب نواب كه مياب مزبن كشته (MS. Add. 2677, f. 336 b; Bombay Text, iii., iv. p. 66), and after taking Samarkand he fulfilled his promise, and *khutba* and *sikka* acquired fresh lustre by the commemoration of the glories and merits of the blameless Imáms, may God be well-pleased with (or bless) them all! and by the name and titles of the Padshah, &c. (خطبه و سكه بذكر مآثر و مفاخر ائمه معصومين رضوان (صلوات B. T. سيادت پناه اسكندرائين سمت زيب و زينست پذيرفت MS. f. 337a, Bombay Text, p. 66). Iskandar Beg writes to the same purpose, omitting the coinage: while emphatically stating the acquisition by Bábar of the sovereignty of his ancestors at Samarkand, he says that he read the *khutba*

of the Twelve Imáms, in the name of His Majesty Isma'íl  
 دران بلده فردوسی مانند خطبه اثنی عشر بنام نامی انحضرت  
 خوانند ('Álam Árai, MS. Add. 16,684, f. 20a)

It is, therefore, evident that Bábar caused the *khuṭba* to be said and the coinage to be struck in the names of Sháh Isma'íl as overlord and himself as vassal. In the conditions stated by Khondemir we have the significant promise that if the 'kingdom' or 'kingdoms' (مملكة or ممالك) of Transoxiana are conquered this shall be done in "that province" (درین ولایت). That there was no evasion is evident from the distinct statement that the Persian formula for *khuṭba* and *sikka* of the Twelve Imáms was used. Here we trace the true source of the disaffection of Samarkand and Bukhára which ultimately forced Bábar to abandon Transoxiana. This was too much for the strict Sunnís of that country.

The accuracy of Khondemír is proved by the discovery of silver coins of Bábar of Transoxianian not Indian fabric with the Shí'a formula and the names of the Twelve Imáms. Unfortunately neither mint nor date is legible upon them. They are now described for the first time from the specimens in the British Museum acquired since the publication of vol. vii. of the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*.

## 1.

Obv., within sixfoil, لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

على ولي الله

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر

بهادر

Margin, within four compartments,

.....	موسى	محمد حسن	محمد على
.....	جعفر على		



## 2.

Obv. area, within square, similar, varied.

Margin, in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, in leaf-shaped border, similar, varied.

Margin, الله ملكه وسلطانه . . . . .

AR 95, Wt. 79.5

## 3.

Obv. area, within square,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

• Marg., in segments, obscure.

Rev. area, within square, سلطان

بابر  
بشادر

Margin, within four compartments,

علي محمد | جعفر علي | محمد علي | علي  
حسين | موسى

AR 8, Wt. 79.

## 4.

Similar to (3).

(Restruck on coin of Sháh Rukh, the Timúrí.)

AR 95, Wt. 79.5

The full inscription is here intended to be Sulṭán Bábar Bahádur Khán, the word Khán, as Dr. Rieu suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timúris paid to the supreme Khán. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver; this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

n showing Sultán Bábar Bahádur (Khán) for Sultán Muḥammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bábar occurs in the other Muḥammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bábar, as vassal of Sháh Isma'íl, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shíah formulæ. We can now understand the omission in Bábar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Sháh Tahmásp I. to Humáyún during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bábar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humáyún.

To return to the chronology of Isma'íl's reign:—His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehán-ará, Or. 141, f. 211b, the rubric of the year, 211a). The statement of this authority is repeated by the author of the *Kiṣāṣ-el-Khaḳání*, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9b), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The *julús* of Tahmásp I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, 1524. (*Tárikh-i-Elchi*, f. 32b, *Jahán-ará*, Or. 141, f. 211b; *'Álam-arái*, Add. 17,927, f. 59a\*; the inferior MS, Add. 16,654, f. 21b, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the *'Álam-arái* the night of Saturday, 14 Šafar, 984 (f. 155a), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Šafar,

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\* Dr. Rien considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension Cat. Per. MSS, i. p. 287).

984 (f. 266). Munajjim Yazdi has Tuesday, 19 Šafar, 984 (Add. 27,211, f. 86). The Kīṣāṣ gives the night of Tuesday, 15 Šafar (f. 17a). By Wustenfeld's tables, 14 Šafar 984 = Sunday-Monday, 12-13 May, 1576. The 15th Šafar exactly suits. That the 15th of Šafar was Monday-Tuesday is confirmed by the date of 22 Šafar, 984, mentioned shortly afterwards in discussing the dates of Isma'īl II. Hasan ibn Muḥammad el-Khākī seems to settle the date, which he further defines as "after the second watch of the night," adding "the 15th of the month Šafar" = 984 as a chronogram :

بتاریخ شب سه شنبه پانزدهم شهر صفر سنة اربع وثمانین  
وتسعمایه بعد از دو پهر شب شاه طهماسب بعالم بقا خرامید

(Or. 1619, f. 616a) پانزدهم شهر صفر تاریخ است

It is of course unnecessary to discuss the isolated date Saturday, Šafar 15, beyond suggesting سه having dropped out before شنبه. It is obvious that the night of Tuesday, 15 Šafar, 984 = morning of Tuesday, 14 May, 1576, is the true date. It must always have been natural to confuse events happening in the night after the close of the day with the events of the day preceding, hence the date 14 Šafar.

Isma'īl II.

The *jul'is* of Isma'īl II. is dated Wednesday, 27 Jumáda I. [984] = Tuesday-Wednesday, 22 August, A.D. 1576, in the better manuscript of the 'Ālam-áráí (Add. 17,927, f. 251a, b). The passage runs thus:

در روز معهود که چهارشنبه بیست و هفتم جمادی الاول  
بود جلوس کرده در مکان مبارک شاه جنت مکان قمار  
گرفت (fol. 251a, b)

In the corresponding passage of the MS. in Naskhi, Add. 16,684, the date is wanting (fol. 56b). The date of Isma'īl's death is given in the 'Ālam-áráí as the night of Sunday, 13 Ramaẓān [985] = Saturday-Sunday, 24 November, 1577 (Add. 17,927, f. 266a), quoted in the Kīṣāṣ-el-Khākání without the day of the week (Add. 7656,

f. 18b). The length of the reign of this king is stated in the *Ḳiṣāṣ-el-Khākānī* as a year and seven months, (f. 19a) *مدت سلطنت پادشاه مرحوم مغفور یکسال و هفتماه بود*. The note of the reigns of the *Ṣafavīs* in the margin of the MS. of the *Tārīkh-i-Elchī*, numbered Or. 153, confirms this sum by the vague statement that the length of the reign was “nearly two years” (f. 79a) *مدت سلطنتش قریب دو سال*. The more precise reckoning of the *Ḳiṣāṣ* is in excess of the sum, a year and three months and a half, from the *julūs* to Isma‘īl’s death. On the other hand, from the death of Ṭahmāsp I. to that of Isma‘īl II. is nearly one year and seven months, and it may be added that the death of Ḥaidar Mirza induced the pretension of Isma‘īl, who left his confinement in the fortress of *Ḳahḳah*, Tuesday, 22 Ṣafar, 984 (=Monday-Tuesday, 27-28 May, 1576), thus only a week after his father’s death (*Ḳiṣāṣ*, f. 18a). The *Aḥsan et-Tavārīkh* of Ḥasan el-Khākī allows Isma‘īl II. ‘eighteen months and a fraction’ (f. 618a) ‘from the beginning of his Sulṭānate.’

In the *Favād-i-Ṣafavia* are two *tārīkhs*, respectively for the accession and the death of Isma‘īl II., in the following lines, which form the closing part of a short poem. The words untranslated, detected by Dr. Rieu, make the two dates 984 and 985:—

‘Fancy sought two elegant chronograms, that she might engrave on the tablet of the world; one for his taking his place in the region of time, one for his departure to the realm of nought. *شهنشاه زیر زمین* was fixed, *شهنشاه روی زمین* was written.’\*

Muḥammed Khudabanda was enthroned at *Ḳazvīn*, towards the close of the year 985. The better copy of the

Muhammad  
Khudabandā.

\* دو تاریخ ریسه مخواست فکر + که در لوح عالم نگارم

یکی بهر خاوش در اقلیم دهر \* یکی بهر عرش بمنم عدم

شهنشاه روی زمیں گشت ثبت \* شهنشاه زیر زمیں شد رقم

(Add. 16,698, f. 22 a)

'Ālam-árāi reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu-l-Ījja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add. 17,927, f. 276*a*). The inferior MS. reads, 'on the second day of the month,' &c. (Add. 16 68*k*, f. 65*a*), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the *julūs*, we read in the better MS. the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshī, was present at Qazvin on the occasion, which was Tuesday the third of Zu-l-Ījja, though Ḥasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt.

راقم حروف در قزوین بود و در روزی که نواب سکندرشان  
داخل شهر میشد باستقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سیم ذی الحجه  
بود وحسن بگ مورخ روز پنجشنبه ماه مذکور نوشته تحمل که  
ذره حقیرا عقلی با اشتباهی واقع شده باشد  
(Add. 17,927, f. 276 *a*).

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS. of Ḥasan Beg's *Aḥsan-el-Tavārikh*, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, Ḥasan-ibn Muḥammad el-Khāki, there is no precise date, but simply the *julūs* given under the year 985 (Or. 1649, f. 618*b*). The *Ḳiṣas* dates the event Thursday 5 Zu-l-Ījja [985] (f. 19*a*).

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as Zu-l-Ījja is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for Zu-l-Ḳa'da. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS. of the 'Ālam-árāi as the better reads 'third,' and a Naskhi copyist could easily mistake Nestālīk سیم for دویم (in the MS. دوم). The question between the third and the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week-days is also similarly settled. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday-Friday 11-12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zu-l-Hijja 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10-11 Feb. 1578.\*

The reign of Muḥammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbās I. as Sháh of Irán, at the end of A.H. 995, late in Nov. 1587, N.S.

It may be well to mention that Wustenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1582.

'Abbās I. was twice enthroned; first by the powerful 'Alí-kulí Khán as Sultán of Khurásán, under the name of Sháh 'Abbás, in his camp then before Nishapúr, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with A.H. 989, whereupon his *sikka* and *khutba* spread through the whole of Khurásán. (See 'Álam-árái, Add. 17,927, f. 346b, 347a. For the year see also Kīṣāṣ, f. 19b; cf. 22b, 23a.) The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Sháh's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1581 N.S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the Kīṣāṣ, who assigns forty-nine years to the reign of 'Abbās in Khurásán and 'Irák (f. 37a). His death occurred 24 Jumáda 1038, which is forty-nine lunar years after the early part of 989.

The second enthronement as Sháh of Irán is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbás, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was A.H. 996. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Munajjim Yazdí dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zu-l-Hijja (در آخر ذی الحجه) 995, the year being

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\* According to Dr. Rieu, Iskandar Beg was born about A.H. 968 (Catalogue of Persian MSS, i., p. 185 b). Consequently he was only about seventeen at the time of the *julás*, and his memory may well have been obscured by the festivities.

given in Persian and Arabic (154); but he accepts as the *tárikh* 'Abbás Bahádur Khán عباس بهادر خان = 996 (16). Similarly the 'Álam-árái (Add. 16,684), after noticing the *julús* (f. 135v seq.) with the *tárikh* عباس بهادر خان f. 136r, yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f. 136v). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the same *tárikh* (f. 214).

It is therefore evident that Sháh 'Abbás I. was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muḥarram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zu-l-Hijja 995, which began 1 Nov. 1587 (Wust.), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muh. 996 = 1 Dec. 1587 (Wust.).

The death of 'Abbás I. is dated Thursday 21 Jumáda I. [1038] in the 'Álam-árái (16,684, f. 420v). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives Thursday 22 Jumáda I., 1037 (f. 37a). If the author of the *Ḳiṣaṣ* used the 'Álam-árái, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Álam-árái cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Šafi's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumáda I. was Thursday-Friday 18-19 Jan. 1629.

Šafi I.

The 'Álam-árái dates the *julús* of Šafi I. at Iṣfahán, 23 Jumáda II. [1038] = 16-17 Feb. 1629 Friday-Saturday, and also adds two chronograms ظل حق and صعی پا براورنگ شاهى نهاد, both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f. 421v). The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the date as Monday 4 Jumáda II. 1037 (f. 37v), but gives the chronogram ظل حق (f. 38a). The date 1037 for 1038 should be explained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbás I. already noticed. By Wüstenfeld's Tables, 1 Jumáda II., is Sunday-Monday, 28-29 Jan. 1629, and 23 Jumáda II. Friday-Saturday 16-17 Feb., as already stated. The date of the 'Álam-árái is probably preferable. There could easily

be a confusion between *بیست و شنبه* and *بیست* in cursive Nestálík, and thus the first numeral (*بیست*) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)-4 would still remain.. The week-day, Monday, might suit the 24th.

The death of Šafi I. is given in the *Ḳiṣaṣ* (f. 16ḷ) as 12 Šafar 1052=Sunday-Monday 11-12 May 1612. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Káshán, on the 12th of Šafar, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr. Rieu, Cat. Pers. MSS. iii. p. 1064). The author of the *Ḳiṣaṣ* also gives a chronogram, *ماه صفر كرد ز دنیا سفر* = Šafar, 1052 (f. 17a).

The enthronement of 'Abbás II. took place at Káshán on the night of Friday the 16th of Šafar 1052=Thursday evening 16th May 1612, four days after his father's death at the same place. Táhir Valíd in one MS. gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Šafar.

'Abbás II

جلوس حضرت . . . که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب خاقان رضوان  
مکان در شب جمعه یازدهم ماه صفر سنة هزار و پنجاه و دو که چهار  
روز از ان واقعه جانگداز گذشته بود (Add. 11,632, f. 14a, b.)

In the copy which Dr. Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15th of Šafar (Add. 10,594, 14ḷ). The *Zinat-et-tavárikh* has the night of Friday 16 Šafar (Add. 23,515, f. 683b), the *Mirát-el-'Ālam*, I am informed by Dr. Rieu, gives the 16th. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the *Favard* (Add. 16,698, f. 38a); and Dr. Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12th with the 16th, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16th *شانزدهم* and reject the impossible reading 11th *یازدهم* and the improbable 15th *پنجاهم* as due to errors of copyists. The *Ḳiṣaṣ* gives the chronogram *ظل معبود* = 1052 (Add. 7656, f. 48a).

\* The death of 'Abbás II. is dated in the *Ḳiṣaṣ* at the halting-place Khusravábád [in the district] of Dámghán on



the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I., year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept. 24-25, 1666, f. 154b). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, *سه* being superfluous before *شنبه*. Chardin gives 25 Sept. 1666, about 4 A.M., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II. (*Couronnement de Soleimaañ*, ed. 1671, p. 6). The Favaid gives the month, not the day (f. 46b).

Şafî II.  
Sulaimân I.

Şafî II., afterwards Sulaimân I., was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Işfahân, is dated in the *Zinat-et-tavârikh* 6 Sha'bân 1077 = Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1667, f. 687a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS., it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Işfahân at the time, dates the event about 10 P.M. on Saturday, 3 Jumâda I. = 2 Oct. (ibid. pp. 83, 121, 122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II. = Saturday, 2 Oct., which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill-health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaimân was substituted for that of Şafî, took place at Işfahân on the Nau-rûz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwâl, 1079), at 9 A.M. (ibid. p. 389). The death of Sulaimân I. is dated 1105 (*Zinat-et-tavârikh*, f. 689a). Brydges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p. lxxiii, gives the date 29 Jan. 1691. (= 2-3 Jumâda II. 1105.)

Ḥusain I.

Dr. Rieu has discovered the exact date of the *julus* of Sulţân Ḥusain. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 14 Zu-l-Hijja 1105.

بعد از گذشتن دو ساعت و نیم از شب شنبه چهار دهم شهر ذی الحجة الحرام سنه خمس و مائه والف مطابق ایت ییل ترکی (Dastûr-i-Shâhriyârân, Or. 2941, f. 16a). The correspondence is Friday, 6 August, 1694; Wustenfeld gives

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Husain came to the throne in 1694 (Voyage, v. p. 351).

Sháh Husain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note *n*). This was the 11th of Moharram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i, p. xvii).\*

The enthronement of Tahmásp II. at Kazvín took Tahmásp II. place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the *tárikh* given in the History of Nadir, MS. 7661, f. 9b, *آخر ماه محرم*, the end or strictly last third of Muharram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Tahmásp of both Kazvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabriz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Ríza-kulí Khán, author of the *Rauzet-es-safá-i-náshrí*, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sulṭán Husain, and that on the receipt of the news Tahmásp had a *julús* at Kazvín (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sulṭán Husain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Tahmásp.') According to Hanway, Husain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov., 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Tahmásp heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Tahmásp had a second *julús* it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Tahmásp was deposed about 14 Rabi' I., A.H. 1141=15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wüst.), but probably=14-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 'Abbás III. 1141 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

\* By Wüstefeld the correspondence would be 11 Moh.=22 Oct., or 12=23. It is, in fact, 11 Moh. at his, 1st Moh. is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moh.=23 Oct.

Sept. (Wüst.), but probably to be corrected one day to 17-18. The deposition of 'Abbás III. must have occurred before the proclamation of Nádír, 21 Shawwál, 1148 = 8 March, 1736 (Wüst. corrected one day as before), when the throne had become vacant (id. ii. 3, 4). According to the Favard, as Dr. Rieu has pointed out to me, 'Abbás III. was deposed and exiled by Nádír to his father Sháh Tahmásp II. to Sebzewár in Khurásán, but returned, and in the year A.H. 1200 was living blind at Isfahán. By whom he was blinded we are not told.

انحضرت را عزل کرده نزد پدر بسبزوآر فرستاد و در ایام توقف  
راقم حروف بایران در سته بهشتار و دو صد هجری شاه عباس  
ثالث نابینا در اصفهان بود (Add. 16,698, f. 55a)

<sup>^</sup>Sám.

Sám Mírza is mentioned in the History of Nádír Sháh, in the narrative of the last year of his reign, 1160, as a pretender of obscure birth, in whose favour the people of Tabríz declared in that year (ii. p. 188, cf. 185). In the same year we find Nádír's successor 'Ádil Sháh striking money at Tabríz (no. 281, p. 87 *infra*); consequently the pretender must have held the town for less than a year. According to the History of Nádír, the pretension of Sám began after the vernal equinox of A.H. 1160 (ibid, l.c.), and before Nádír's death, Sunday midnight, 11 Jumáda II., 1160 = 18 June, 1717. According to Von Hammer (Hist., ed. 1839, vol. xv. p. 117), Sám Mírza, pretended son of Sháh Husain, was enthroned at Ardebíl as soon as Nádír's death was known. This is a slight discrepancy, which is probably due to inference. His rule may be dated A.H. 1160 = A.D. 1717, the Mohamadan and Gregorian years being almost exactly coincident.

This Sám, although he calls himself son of Sultán Husain Sháh, does not appear to be the same as his namesake, who revolted in Azerbáján prior to the autumn of A.H. 1156 = A.D. 1743, and suffered the loss of his nose at the hands of the Persian governor, and again revolted in Shirván the same year (Hist. de Nádír, ii. 157-8), and finally was cap-

tured by Tahmúras, King of Georgia, 24 Zu-l-Ka'da, 1157=28-29 Dec. 1714; soon after which, his eyes were torn out by order of Nádir (p. 161). It is probable that Husain had a son called Sám personated by two pretenders. The Mírza Sám (i. Sám Mírza) mentioned by Von Hammer as confined by the Turks at Sinope (p. 123) very early in 1160 (cf. p. 122) may be either of the persons here mentioned.

Sultán Husain (II.)\* was proclaimed by 'Alí Merdán in the early part of the year A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753. According to the *Zínat-et-tavárikh*, Kerím Khán, after returning to Teherán from his disastrous campaign against Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, heard in the beginning of A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753, on his way to Isfahán, that 'Alí Merdán Khán had set up an unknown pretender calling himself Sháh Sultán Husain II. Kerím Khán then marched against and defeated 'Alí Merdán, who thereupon slew the pretender, in order no doubt to make the alliance, next mentioned, with Ázád Khán (Add. 23,527, f. 173*a*,*b*). The *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí* has the same sequence of events, except that Husain only disappears in the year 1166 (f. 14*a*-15*a*). The *Fava'id-i-Şafavia* takes a very different view of the pretention of Husain, a view supported by Aḳa Muḥammad's proclamation of Husain's son Sultán Muḥammad. This work allows him a reign of seven months, and states that he was blinded by 'Alí Merdán Khán (Add. 16,698, f. 57*b*; Or. 139, f. 19*a*). The marginal note on the later Şafavis in the *Tárikh-i-Elchí* gives his reign as nearly one year (Or. 153, f. 79*a*). The precise period of the Fava'id is however evidently correct, for the campaign of Ázád Khán, in which he defeated Kerím Khán, occurred in the same year, after the deposition of Husain II. (*Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, 17*a*,*b*, 18*a*; cf. *Zínat-et-tavárikh*, f. 173*b*).

\* \* The details of the history of this period, here only alluded to, will be found in the discussion of the reign of Sháh Isma'íl (III).

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A.H. 1166 = A.D. 1753.

Sultán  
Muhammad.

Abu-l-Fet-h Sultán Muḥammad Mírza was proclaimed in his youth in A.H. 1200 by Aḡa Muḥammad Khán at Teherán, and throughout his dominions (Favard, Add. 16,698, f. 59*a*, seqq.). That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teherán for the Sháh and the Khán, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultán Muḥammad in Khuásán: they were rupis struck at Teherán (id. f. 117*b*, 118*a*, see *infra*, pp. lxxxi, ii). The note in the margin of the Taríkh-i-Elehi, already referred to, states the proclamation in A.H. 1200 (Or. 153, f. 79*a*). In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muḥammad Mírza the author of the Favard gives a prediction of the famous saint Ne'amat-Alláh, that a Sháh of the line of 'Alí should come, named Muḥammad (probably the Mahdí), and connects this with what happened after (ز) ۱۲۰۰ the year 1200 (f. 59*a*); but the later codex (Or. 139, f. 19*b*) gives the vaguer form (۱۲۰۰), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in).' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without *julús*. Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muḥammad Mírza, and from the narrative in the Favard it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Tabas and go to Teherán, and thus nothing came of the move of Aḡa Muḥammad (f. 118*a*). The date A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 3-1 Nov. 1785 and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions.

Şafavis,  
maternally.

In the decline of the Şafavis the claim to the throne of maternal descent began to be asserted. This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dá-úd' آل داود, next by Sháh Rukh, and lastly for Sháh Isma'il (III).

Sayyid Aḥmad was eldest son of Mírza Abu-l-Kásim, eldest son of Mírza Muḥammad Dá-úd, the husband of a daughter of Sulaimán I., himself maternally descended by a female succession from Sháh 'Abbás I. (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, 32*a*). He was enthroned at Kermán, A.H. 1139 (*ibid*, f. 42*a*, *b*). The History of Nádír Sháh dates the event 14 Rabi' I, 1140, the year of the Sheep (i. p. xxx). The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1138, f. 41*a*; 1139, f. 42*a*, again f. 42*b*; 1140, f. 45*a*, 50*b*). The course of events is the same in both narratives. According to the History of Nádír Sháh, Sayyid Aḥmad seized upon the management of the provinces of Fárs and Kermán, under the seal of Tahmásp II. (i. pp. xxix. xxx.). While marching on Shíráz he was defeated by an Afghán general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A.H. 1140. In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermán in 1139; in the same year advances on Shíráz, and is defeated by the Afgháns in a battle in which he wore the royal crown. After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A.H. 1140 (f. 42*a*, seqq.). The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nádír's historian. The brief account of Hanway seems to favour the same view (ii. p. 271). Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history. Aḥmad was executed at Isfahán at the end of 1140=July-August, 1728 (*Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dá-úd*, f. 50*b*). The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi' I., 1139=8-9 Nov. 1726 to Zu-l-Hijja 1140=July-August, 1728.

The family  
of Dá-ud.  
Aḥmad.

The enthronement of Sulaimán II. is dated 8 Muḥarram, Sulaimán II. 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749) in the family history (*Tezkira*, f. 97*ḥ*). He is allowed a reign of 40 days by the *Tárikh-i-*

Gítí-Kushái (f. 6*b*) and the Favaid (f. 57*b*, 58*a*, 108*a*, 6), and was therefore deposed in Safar 1163 = Jan. 1750.

Sháh Rukh. Sháh-Rukh. (See Efsháris).

Isma'il (III). According to the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kushái, Isma'il (III.) was enthroned by 'Alí-Merdán Khán at Isfahán after the citadel capitulated, A.H. 1164 (Add. 23,524, f. 8*a*).<sup>\*</sup> The Zínat-et-tavárikh begins its series of years not with 1161, as the work first mentioned, but with 1165, and shortly before relates the enthronement of Isma'il III. at Isfahán after the capture of that city (Add. 23,527, f. 172*a*, 6). These authorities would therefore seem to agree.

\*The earliest coin of Isma'il (III.) in the Museum collection is dated 1163, and was struck at Isfahán.

To resolve this difference between the historians and the coin, it is important to examine the Táríkh-i-Gítí-Kushái more particularly. I there find, under the section on the lineage of Kerím Khán (f. 1*a*, seqq.) the relation how he was elected head (چراغ) of his tribe, and after Ibráhím Sháh had made war on his brother 'Alí ('Ádil) Sháh, Kerím Khán was employed by the usurper (f. 4*b*, 5*a*). The next section relates the events which followed the assassination of Nádir Sháh as far as the forty days' reign of Sulamán II. and the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh (f. 5*a* to 6*b*), which we know took place in the first quarter of 1163 (*infra*, p. li). Then at once we find the rubric of the events of the year 1161, 'and how 'Alí Merdán Khán sought the aid of the sovereign of the age [Kerím Khán].' Then follows the narrative of the alliance with 'Alí Merdán and the surrender of Isfahán by Abu-l-Fet-h, governor for Sháh Rukh (f. 6*b*-7*b*) after the Nau-rúz (f. 6*b*), and the *ju'ús* of Isma'il III. is next related (f. 8*a*, 6*b*). Consequently the rise of Kerím Khán is

\* It is true that the Favaid-i-Safaviá twice speaks of a previous proclamation by Muhammad Hasan (Add. 16,698, f. 57*a*, 143*b*), but this is historically impossible, and the confusion is with a proclamation which must have taken place when Muhammad Hasan later gained possession of Isfahán, and struck money in his name, matters to be later noticed (p. xlii seqq.).

placed in 1161, the date of Ibráhím's rebellion, but his real acquisition of power in 1164.\*

Thus a whole year is dropped, from the restoration of Sháh Rukh in the early natural spring of 1163 to Isma'íl's *julús*, here placed after the vernal equinox 1164.

'Alí Ríza, who must be allowed to be a competent authority for the chronology and history of the Zand family, dates the rise of Kerím Khán in 1163, on the authority of Mirza Šádík, the author of *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, which he quotes, under the name of the *Tárikh-i-Salṭanat-i-Kerím Khán*, in these words:

و بعد از وقع قتل نادر شاه از قراری كه مرحوم میرزا صادق  
منشی متخلص بنامی در تاریخ سلطنت کریم خان ایمای بآن  
كرده است امر سلطنت بلاد ایران مغشوش و هر پنج روز نوبت  
حكمرانی بنام یكی بلند اوازه بوده تا در سنه مهر منیر دولت  
کریم خان زند از اقی پویه ملایو عراق طاهر و در سنه در شیراز  
وفات یافت (Or. 2197, f. 3 a, b)

As Mirza Šádík in the passages already referred to places the rise of Kerím Khán in 1161, it is clear that the reference here is not to his appointment as chief, but to his departure from his own territory at the call of 'Alí Merdán. Therefore the solution of the problem is probably this:—The Persian chroniclers, when they relate events under years, reckon from Nau-rúz to Nau-rúz by the old solar year. Consequently the first regnal year of a king proclaimed like Isma'íl III., after the Nau-rúz, would begin with that date in the year following. Hence a confusion between the Hijra year of proclamation and the first regnal year. Or it may be argued that the date 1163 either was found in 'Alí Ríza's copy of the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, which is an unlikely addition of a new rubric, or was here added by him on his own judgment.

\* I am much indebted to Dr. Rien for kind help in getting the tenor of these passages.



The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Sháh Rukh's central government at Mesh-hed by Sulaimán II. must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán: he struck money in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). His party was strong, for he united the partizans of the Šafavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Efsharís. On the evidence of all authorities, Iṣfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh, but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it, and making it the centre of Isma'íl's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh, when restored, was a mere puppet, as a blind Sháh could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Alí Merdán had discovered another half-Šafavi puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiári mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Iṣfahán and there set up Isma'íl, while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Sháh Isma'íl (III.). Suspicion arising between Kerím Khán and 'Alí Merdán, the Bakhtiári chief left Shíráz with the Sháh (در موكب شاهى) for his mountains. Kerím Khán, on hearing of this, left Iṣfahán early in the spring of 1165 (در اوائل سال بهار سال هزار و صد و شصت و پنج). The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozán. Sháh Isma'íl, seeing that fortune was unfavourable to 'Alí Merdán, went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Iṣfahán (*Zínat-et-tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172*b*, 173*a*; cf. *Tárikh-i-Gití-Kusháí*, Add. 23,524, f. 10*a*—11*b*).

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\* This is a good instance of the habit of reckoning from the *Nau-ruz*, as if it were the beginning of the *Ilipia* year, whereas Muharram 1165 began in November, four months before the *Nau-ruz*.

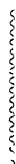
In the same year Kerím Khán turned his forces against the Kájár chief, Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, and invaded Mázenderán. He was defeated by the Kájár, and fled to Teherán, whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Isfahán (Zínat-et-tavárikh, f. 173*a*). In the Táríkh-i-Giftí-Kusháí, Mírza Šádúk states more precisely, under the year 1165, that Kerím Khán was defeated by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán at Asterábád, and implies that Sháh Ismaʿíl (III.) was captured by the Kájár chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mázenderán in the Sháh's cavalcade. محمد حسن خان در موكب شاه متوجه اشرف مازندران شد (f. 12*b*, 13*a*).

Still more precisely the author of the Nukhbat-el-Akhhbár relates that Kerím Khán took Ismaʿíl (III.) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Sháh came to the fort of Asterábád evidently to give himself up, whereupon Kerím Khán took to flight, and Muḥammad Ḥasan carried the Sháh away with him to Ashraf.

و میرزا ابو تراب سای حصار استراباد آمده کریم خان فرار نمود و بعضی از لشکریانش اسیر ترکمانیه یموت شده بعد از فرار کریم خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو تراب را برداشته بجنب اشرف رفت (Or. 2837, f. 189*a*)

The subsequent position of Ismaʿíl (III.) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows:

## COINS STRUCK FROM A.H. 1163 TO 1173.



A.H.								
1163	Struck by 'Alī Mardān, in name of Isma'īl (III), Isfahān.	"	"		in name of Isma'īl 'Alī Ruzā, Isfahān	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1164		"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1165		"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1166		"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1167	Struck by Kerīm Khān, in name of Isma'īl Mahdī, Isfahān.	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1168	"	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1169	"	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1170	"	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1171		"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1172	"	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī
1173	"	"	"		"	Mā'andirān,	Mā'andirān,	R-shī

From this evidence it appears that (1) 'Alí Merdán Khán struck in Isma'íl's name; and (2) it may be inferred that this habit was continued by Kerím Khán, for (3) on gaining possession of the Sháh's person Muhammad Hasan Khán repeated the coinage of 'Alí Merdán in 1166 and 1167; (4) 'Alí Merdán Khán requiring a puppet, then set up Sháh Husain II. in 1166, while Kerím Khán, having no pretender, may be presumed to have issued his own money in the name of the Imám Muhammad El-Mahdí, as he certainly did in 1167, while Isma'íl's was still being issued by Muhammad Hasan; (5) and on acquiring Isfahán 1169 = 1756 (*Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kusháí*, f. 23b), Muhammad Hasan issued his own money in the name of Imám 'Alí-Rizá, thenceforward dropping all acknowledgment of Sháh Isma'íl, whose name never afterwards appears on the coins. It may be here mentioned that this daring step probably caused the Kájár chief's downfall. The only point of difficulty here is when did Muhammad Hasan drop his acknowledgment of Isma'íl (III.)? The right of the *khatába* and *sikka* was so important and distinctive as a royal prerogative, that from the cessation of Isma'íl's coins to the issue of Luţf-'Alí's the sovereign's name does not appear except by allusion, save once (Abu-l-Fet-h's) in a subsidiary place. Consequently the complete suppression of Isma'íl's name was a very strong act, and it could only be done evasively by making the 'Alí-Rizá series the sole money authorized by Muhammad Hasan Khán. Kerím Khán had already done the same, coining in the name of another Imám, the Mahdí, whose name then first appears in the place of the sovereign's, but the Zand chief had no puppet Şafavi in his hands. It cannot reasonably be doubted that Muhammad Hasan changed the style when he became master of Isfahán in A.H. 1169, not long before the Nau-rúz (*Ibid*, l.c.). This, therefore, would be the date of the practical deposition of Sháh Isma'íl (III.)\*

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\* Since writing this, I have had the advantage of examining Professor

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the *Fayard-i-Safaviya* that he died in the same year as Kerím Khán, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال نخل حیات شاه اسمعیل امی صفوی از پا درافتاد  
(Add. 16,698, f. 126a.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerím Khán, 13 Şafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125b, 126a). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khán's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129b). It is thus probable that Isma'íl (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerím Khán, between 1 Muḥarram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Şafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Şafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Sháh Isma'íl (III.) would therefore be as follows :

Enthronement by 'Alí Merdán Khán, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer=A.D. 1750.

Under tutelage of Kerím Khán, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán before Nau-rúz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Sháh Isma'íl survives until A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9, but his pretensions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

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Mehren's manuscript *Catalogue de la Monnaie de l'Orient* in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen. I there find the two coins of which I particularly suspect the existence: a coin of Kerím Khán, Isfahán, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mahdí, and another of Muḥammad Ḥasan (mint van'ing), 1169, with the style of Sháh Isma'íl (III.) We have therefore proof that Kerím Khán dropped the name of the Sháh in 1166, and Muḥammad Ḥasan in the year of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Alí-Rúz would prove nothing in the case of Muḥammad Ḥasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Isfahán.

The *julús* of Maḥmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Iḡusain I., 11 Moḥarram, 1135 = 23 Oct., 1722 (*supr.* p. xxxvii). On his coins he appears to use his *julús* year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'bán, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'bán, 1137; Hanway, ii. p. 225). In the *Histoire de Nader* the date is given as 12 Sha'bán, 1136, the year of the Serpent (i., p. xix). The *julús* year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

Afgháns.  
Maḥmud

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'bán, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii., p. 225).\* It may be noted that, similarly to the case of Maḥmud, his *julús* year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side.† The *julús* year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Murchah-Khurt 13 Nov. 1729 (Hanway, ii. 276) (= 20 Rabi' II, 1142, *Hist. de Nader*, i. p. 81) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II.), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nádir's troops, 16 Nov. 1729 (= 23-24 Rabi' II.; Hanway ii., pp. 276, 277). In the *Histoire de Nader* the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II. (vol. i. pp. 80, 81), and the occupation of Isfahán the 23rd of the same month (p. 85).

Ashraf.

The enthronement of Nádir Sháh took place in the plains of Mughán, on Thursday, 24 Shawwál, 1148, at 8h. 20m. Muslim time = 8 March, 1736, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (*Hist. de Nader*, ii. pp. 7, 8). His coins have the well-known *tárikh* الخیر فیما وقع = 1148.

Esfháris.  
Nádir Sháh.

\* This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

† In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the *julús* date is always on a die of 1137.

Nádir was a-sassinated on Sunday, 11 Jumáda II., 1160, at midnight = 18 June, 1717; (id., p. 190, 'Alí Rízá, History of the Zand Family, 21,903, fol. 34; and so in the other three MSS. of the work collated, 'night'). By Wustenfeld the correspondence is the 19th June.

'Adil Sháh. 'Alí-Kuli Khán, the nephew of Nádir, was enthroned as 'Alí Sháh at Mesh-hed,\* 27 Jumáda II., 1160 = 4-5 July, 1717 (Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Dáud, f. 76b; Hist. de Nader, ii. p. 192; cf. Hanway, ii. p. 452). He was known as Ali or 'Ádil Sháh. He reigned about twelve months (Hanway, i. p. 317; cf. Hist. de Nader, ii. pp. 191-196). His deposition occurred not long before 23 Sept., 1718 = 30 Ramazán-1 Shawwál, 1161, which confirms the more precise period indicated above (Hanway, i. p. 319).

Ibráhím. In four of the best MSS. of the History of Nádir Sháh (Add. 6151, 7661, 26,196, 25,790), as Dr. Rieu kindly informs me, the enthronement of Ibráhím at Tabriz is uniformly dated 17 Zu-l-Hijja, 1161 = 7-8 Dec. 1718. So, too, the Durra-i-Nadira (Or. 1360, f. 2614). The printed Hist. de Nader gives 7 Zu-l-Hijja (ii. p. 196). Ibráhím had overthrown his brother 'Ádil Sháh (pp. 191, 195), but did not immediately assume the royal dignity. This was done in consequence of Sháh Rukh's accession, 8 Shawwál, 1161, under two months before (Ibid., ii. 196). By comparing the data under the previous reign, which show that 'Ádil Sháh reigned about twelve months, we find that there was an interregnum, of less than three months, between the deposition of 'Ádil and the proclamation of Ibráhím. During this interval Ibráhím and Sháh Rukh were practically but not officially rival sovereigns.

Ibráhím was deposed some months, probably about two, previously to Jan. 1750 (= Muharram, Šafar 1163; cf. Hanway, i. p. 353†).

\* In the text Khmásán, implying of course Mesh-hed, so Durra-i-Nadira, Or. 1360, f. 260a, Dr. Rieu, but Tás equivalent to Mesh-hed, and 7 Jumáda II.

† Hanway here states that after the overthrow of Ibráhím the British, Caspian traders petitioned George II. for a letter to Sháh Rukh, which was

According to the *Histoire de Nader Cháh*, the first Sháh Rukh. enthronement of Sháh Rukh took place at Mesh-hed, 8 Shawwál, 1161 (= 30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1748; ii. p. 196; cf. 195). He was blinded and dethroned by Sulaimán II., enthroned, no doubt, immediately afterwards, 8 Muḥarram 1163 (= 17-18 Dec. 1749; cf. *supr.* p. xli). After a reign of forty days Sulaimán was deposed, and Sháh Rukh reinstated. (*Hist. Nader*, ii. p. 198). His second enthronement, according to the *Tezkira-i-Ál-i-Daúd*, took place before the 11 Rabi' II, 1163 = 19-20 March, 1750 (f. 116*a*). This date is not two months after the deposition of Sulaimán, and the second accession of Sháh Rukh is thus fixed to the first quarter of 1163 and 1750.

Subsequently Sháh Rukh appears to have retained the semblance of sovereignty until the siege of Mesh-hed by Aḥmad Sháh Durrání. On the capture of his capital he surrendered himself to the conqueror, and was again enthroned by Aḥmad Sháh Durrání, on the 27 Rejeb, 1168 = 8-9 May, 1755, as Sháh of Irán, obviously in vassalage to or under the protection of Aḥmad Sháh (*History of Aḥmad Sháh Durrání*, Or. 196, f. 38*a*, *b*; cf. date in 39*a*). Both the date and the fact are contrary to the ordinary European statements, according to which Sháh Rukh was set up in 1164 by Sháh Aḥmad as Sháh of Khurásán. The date is very clearly established by the MS. In fol. 37*b* we have the rubric of the year 1160 stated to correspond to the year of the Hog in the Tatar Cycle, and to the 9th year of Aḥmad Sháh, immediately followed by the notice of the Nau-rúz, 9 Jumáda II. The correspondences give us the year 1168-9, the unit of the date being omitted in the manuscript. The dates on the coins of Aḥmad Sháh show that his ninth year corresponded to A.H. 1168-9. The year of the Hog began in A.H. 1168. The

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written about January 1750. Allowing for the slowness of travelling, the information of Sháh Rukh's success must have been despatched from northern Persia at least two months earlier.



Nau-rúz determines the year to be 1168, 9 Jumáda II. of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wustenfeld. A coin of Aḥmad Sháh, struck at Mesh-hed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Farther we learn, from the statements of the History of Aḥmad Sháh, that the *faiveant* Sháh Rukh was set up by him as Sháh of Irán, not of Khurásán. He was to be Sháh of Irán *de jure*, though *de facto* he was afterwards never more than Sháh of Khurásán. It would at first seem that Aḥmad Sháh would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own; but we should remember that the Afghán was ambitious of succeeding Nádír in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Sháh Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Mesh-hed by Aḳa Muḥammad Khán in the course of A.H. 1210, after the *julús* of the Kájár (Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí, f. 220a, seqq.; cf. Brydges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp. 24, 25.) In the Tárikh-i-Kájária, lithographed at Teherán, (i. f. 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the *julús* is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurásán as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the *julús* in the Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí, Dr. Rieu finds that the time was spring, though Aries is not mentioned (l. c.). Probably the *julús* was hurried on before the Nau-rúz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurásán, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aḳa Muḥammad's claim to the undivided rule of Irán. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazán = March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Sháh Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—

First enthronement, 8 Shawwál, 1161=30 Sept.-  
1 Oct. 1748.

Deposition, 8 Muharram, 1163=17-18 Dec. 1749.

Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750.

Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8-9 May, 1755.

Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796.

Among the Kháns who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alí Merdán is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a *julús*, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

Bakhtiáí.  
'Alí Merdán  
Khán.

'Alí Merdán's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulaimán II, and the second proclamation of Sháh Rukh before 11 Rabi' II., 1163=19-20 March, 1750. He became wakil on the submission of Isfahán just before the proclamation of Sháh Isma'il (III.), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (*Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b; *Tárikh-i-Gifti-Kusháí*, f. 8a). He practically lost the regency to Kerím Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (*supra*, p. xlv). If he dropped the title of wakil, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Sháh Husain II in 1166. He was assassinated by Muhammad Khán Zand in the year 1167 (*Tárikh-i-Gifti-Kusháí*, f. 19b: cf., for the event, *Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171a, b). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore A.D. 1754. It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerím Khán and Ázád Khán.

Chronologically the place of Ázád Khán follows those of Kerím Khán and Muhammad Hasan Khán, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines; but as he was their contemporary, and his line, unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Afghán.  
Ázád Khán.

of considering the matter after the chronology of the still ruling Kájár family. Following the rule laid down in the notice of 'Alí Merdán, we need not be embarrassed by the circumstance that Āzád Khán became independent as a border chieftain (von Hammer, Hist. de l'Emp. Ottoman, xv. 201), and thus detached districts of the eastern frontier. In this position 'Alí Merdán Khán claimed his aid in A.H. 1166 (A.D. 1753) against Kerím Khán (Zinat-et-Tavárikh, Add. 23,527, f. 173b). Thus so far he did not aspire openly to the sovereignty of Persia. The murder of 'Alí Merdán in the same year removed the barrier between Āzád and the heart of Persia. Accordingly, he then advanced and occupied Isfahán, where he set himself up as sovereign—

بعد از انحام مهم قلمرو سایر ولایات عراق عیان عزیمت  
جانب دار السلطه اصفهان كشوده و در اصفهان اساس دولت  
و اسباب سلطنت و جلالت را حیده در اردوی او جمعیت معقد  
کردید (Gifí-Kusháí, 16b, 17a)

—and struck his own money (Zinat-et-Tavárikh, f. 173b). This was still in 1166=1753, as it must have occurred before the winter season. Āzád was finally defeated and his power overthrown by Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán in A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756, as the campaign again must have taken place before the winter. All the coins of Āzád known to me fall within these years. (See Fraehn *Rechenio* 197, nos. 206-7; Tabríz, 1168, 1169; and *infra*, no. 116, p. 130, Tabríz, 1168.)

The dates are therefore, Accession at Isfahán, A.H. 1166=A.D. 1753; overthrow, A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Zand-  
Kerím Khán.

The dates of the rule of Kerím Khán, except that of its close, have been necessarily fixed in the discussion as to the dates of Sháh Isma'íl (III), but here require some further elucidation. He first takes an important place as ally of 'Alí Merdán Khán in setting up Isma'íl, A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750. 'Alí Merdán then was made wakíl, and Kerím Khán commander-in-chief (Zinat-et-Tavárikh, Add.

23,527, f. 172*a*, *b*). This was before the Sháh's proclamation (f. 172*b*). The *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái* agrees as to the circumstances (f. 8*a*). In this first period no doubt Kerím Khán played the second part. In the year A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752 the two chiefs quarrelled, and Kerím Khán secured the Sháh and the central authority as *wakíl* (*Zinat-et-Tavárikh*, f. 173*a*, and *supra*, p. xliv). In the same year (A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752) Sháh Isma'íl fell into the hands of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán. From this date there was a conflict with Muḥammad Ḥasan until the overthrow and death of the Qájár chief. This event I do not find precisely dated anywhere, but I infer from the *Tárikh-i-Gítí-Kushái* that it occurred shortly before the beginning of the solar year in A.H. 1172. The events of the solar year of A.H. 1171-1172, from spring A.D. 1758 to spring A.D. 1759, occupy more than twenty-one pages of the work, and comprise the siege of Shíráz by Muḥammad Ḥasan, his withdrawal, Kerím Khán's reoccupation of the country, and the death of his rival, in consequence of the Zand general Shaikh 'Alí Khán's invasion. This last subject is followed by an account of the immediately consequent submission of the Qájár territory. Then follows the rubric of the spring of A.H. 1172 (Add. 23,524, f. 27*a*-37*b*). From this it would seem probable that Shaikh 'Alí Khán did not march against the Qájár territory before the spring of A.D. 1759, at a time when military operations were practicable in that cold country. The date A.H. 1172=A.D. 1759 is therefore the most probable.

The death of Kerím Khán occurred on Tuesday, 13 Šafar, 1193=Monday-Tuesday, 1-2 March, 1779 ('Alí Rizá *Tárikh-i-Zandíá*, Or. 2197, f. 6*b*, and three other MSS.; *Dynasty of the Qájárs*, p. 9; other authorities agreeing as to the day of the month, but not stating that of the week).

For the Zands after Kerím Khán I have found 'Alí Rizá's *History of the family* the most useful authority for chrono-

logy. I have collated the dates in four of the manuscripts in the British Museum, (Or. 2197, Add. 21,903, Add. 26,198 and Add. 23,525), accidentally omitting a fifth (Add 27,213) to which I was not induced afterwards to resort by sufficient variants in the four. I quote preferably Or. 2197 as a good text, referring to any differences in the other manuscripts.

Abu-l-Fet-h  
and Muham-  
mad 'Alí  
Kháns.

Abu-l-Fet-h Khán was proclaimed with his younger brother, Muḥammad 'Alí Khán, by Zekí and 'Alí Murád Kháns shortly after the death of Kerím Khán ('Alí Rizá's History, Or. 2197, f. 76). This must have been very early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779. It may be noted that this joint reign is a solitary exception to the usage of modern Persia. It had its rise in the difficulty of setting aside the elder son, Abu-l-Fet-h, and Zekí's desire to secure the succession for Muḥammad 'Alí, his nephew and connection by marriage. (Cf. id. f. 106, cited note \* below). Very shortly 'Alí Murád broke with Zekí Khán, who was then left free and with full power; and on the approach of Šádikh Khán to Shíráz, on some suspicion of Abu-l-Fet-h's desire to join this other uncle, Zekí cast the young prince into confinement and confiscated his goods, then setting up Muḥammad 'Alí Khán alone.\* This terminated in the course of a month or two the first reign of Abu-l-Fet-h Khán, in the same year as his accession.

Muḥammad  
'Alí Khán.

Muḥammad 'Alí thus proclaimed early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779, had so ephemeral a reign as not to be counted by the Persian annalists in the Zand series. Three months after Kerím Khán's death Zekí Khán was assassinated, 27 Jumá-

رگی خان هم ابو الفتح خان را که نام خود دم موافق مرد و طالب ورود او می بود و بدان صادق دان که در شرف بودند متحد سلسله گرفتاری و اموال او را محبطه صفا درآورده اسم سلطان را و رد کردن محمد علی خان و لد دیگر حاکمان معذور که نسب مصاهر با رگی خان داشت  
(Alí Rizá's Hist., Or. 2197, f. 106) مکتوبه

Miḥza Šádikh thus states the circumstances, speaking of Zekí Khán.  
می نویسد ابو الفتح خان را بجای پدر والا گهر رسانیده و بعد از چند روز محمد علی خان را بر سر هم  
'او گردانیده بهر صورت چنان ابو الفتح خان (sic) و هر دو برادران در امور فرموده می و مهام  
حاکمانی بحر از بانی بی سان واسمی بمسما نداسند (Tafikh-i-Gifti-Kusháfi, f. 90 a)  
I have to thank Dr. Rieu for aiding me in the examination of the first pa

da I. 1193 = 11-12 June 1779 ('Alí Rizá, History, 2197, 12*b*, 13*a*, supply *بيست* before *و هفتم* and from Add. 24,903, f. 14*b* (*بيست هفتم*). Abu-l-Fet-ḥ immediately asserted his rights, and Muḥammad 'Alí seems to have offered no opposition.

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ was proclaimed on Friday, 3 Jumáda II. 1193 = Thursday-Friday, 17-18 June, 1779, with *sikka* and *khuṭba*, in his own name *سکه و خطبه بنام او جريان يافت* (id. 13*b*). He was deposed by Šádīḳ Khán, on Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779 (id. 14*b*, 15*a*).

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ  
Khán,  
second reign

The two reigns of Abu-l-Fet-ḥ and the two reigns of Muḥammad 'Alí should therefore be thus dated:

Abu-l Fet-ḥ Khán with	} 3 months.
Muḥammad 'Alí Khán,	
Muḥammad 'Alí alone,	
Abu-l-Fet-ḥ alone,	2 months.

The reign of Šádīḳ Khán dates from the deposition of Šádīḳ Khán. Abu-l-Fet-ḥ (Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779), to the capture of Shíráz by 'Alí Murád Khán, in the morning of 18 Rabi' I, 1196 = 2 March, 1782. ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 22*b*.)

The reign of 'Alí Murád is usually dated from his capture of Shíráz. This is erroneous. Dr. Rieu has thus determined the chronology. According to Mírza Šádīḳ, "'Alí Murád assumed independence in Isfahán immediately after Kerím's death, 1193 (Gítí-i-Kusháí, f. 92*a*). That fact is curiously confirmed by a poem (Shiháb's *Khusrau Shírín*) I have just got from Teherán. It is dated 15 Rabi' I, 1194 [= 20-21 March, 1780], and addressed to 'Alí Murád, who is eulogized as reigning sovereign (Or. 2817, f. 4*b*). It shows also that the *Zinat-et-Tavárikh* is right, when it says that Alí Murád's rule in 'Irák lasted six years (Add. 23,527, f. 179*b*), namely, 1193-1198, counting the two broken years." —(Letter to R. S. Poole.)

Alí Murád  
Khán.

'Alí Murád died 28 Šafar, 1199 = 9-10 January, 1785 (Or. 2197, f. 28*a*, *b*).

This reign is thus divisible into two periods:

a) Rule at Iṣfahán, A.H. 1193-1196 = A.D. 1779-1782.

b) Rule at Iṣfahán }  
and Shíráz, } A.H. 1196-1199 = A.D. 1782-1785

Ja'far Khán. Ja'far Khán was proclaimed 6 Rabi' I, A.H. 1199 = 16-17 January, A.D. 1785 ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 296). He was assassinated on the night of Thursday, 25 Rabi' II. 1203 (id. f. 58a). The day of the month corresponds to the 22-23 January, beginning on Thursday. According to the inferior authority of the Favard (f. 1396), the event took place in the morning of 25 Rabi' II. The date is probably Thursday, 22 January, 1789 (see also Olivier, vol. vi. p. 211), Wüstenfeld being one day wrong.

Luṭf-'Alí Khán. Luṭf-'Alí Khán did not immediately succeed to the throne. His establishment in power is dated by 'Alí Rizá 11 Sha'ban, 1203 = 6-7 May, 1789 (f. 616, for the month see 61a). The end of his reign must be dated by the capture of Kermán, on the afternoon of Friday, 29 Rabi' I, 1209 = 24 October, 1794 (Or. 2197, f. 1206, for the year cf. Add. 24,903, f. 1316).

Kájás. Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán. The founder of the Kájár line, Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, must have become practically independent during the troubles consequent on the usurpation of Sulaimán II, and therefore in A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1750. It is distinctly stated in the Nukhbat-el-Akhhbár that he declared himself independent on that usurpation (Or. 2837, f. 189a); but this statement must be modified by the fact that we have a coin of Sulaimán II issued in Mázenderán (no. 313, p. 98). The true time must be the general break-up of the state, consequent on the restoration of the blind Sháh Rukh, later in the same year. The overthrow of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán has been already placed A.H. 1172 = A.D. 1759 as the most probable date (supra, p. lv). The Nukhbat-el-Akhhbár allows him with hesitation a rule of nine years, though erroneously placing his death in A.H. 1181 (ibid., fol. 190a). This is a slight confirmation of our two limits.

Ḥusain-ḡulī Khán made an insurrection in Mázenderán against Kerím Khán about A.H. 1185, and maintained himself for two years. It is stated in the Maásir-i-Sultáníya that his independence lasted two years (printed, Tabríz, f. 7*a*, *b*, Dynasty of the Ḳájárs, p. 7), and that during this time Fet-h-'Alī Sháh (Bábá Khán) was born, on the night of Thursday, 18 Shawwál, 1185 (f. 7*b*,) or of Wednesday (Dynasty of the Ḳájárs, p. 8) = 21-23 January, 1772. The Nukhbat-el-Akhhár allows him one year (f. 190*b*). I can find no evidence of this Khán's having exercised sovereign rights. Had he been successful, it would have been a question whether he should not have been included in the series of sovereigns; as it is, he is like other Persian Kháns of this age who attempted to gain regal power but failed.

Ḥusain-ḡulī  
Khán.

It is well known that Aḡa Muḥammad Khán rose against the Zands immediately after Kerím Khán's death; therefore about Safar, 1193 = March, 1779.

Aḡa  
Muḥammad  
Khán.

His enthronement occurred in the spring of A.H. 1210 = A.D. 1796 (v. supra, p. li).

His assassination took place, according to Brydges' authority (p. 26), in the early morning of Friday, 21 Zu-l-Ḥijja, 1211; according to the lithographed Táríkh-i-Ḳájáría (f. 25*a*), on the night of Saturday of the same day of the month A.H. 1212; the Táríkh-i-Muḥammadía, in the early morning of the same day of the month, the year not stated but obviously 1211 (f. 235*a*). The date was probably Friday 16, but by Wustenfeld, Saturday 17 June, 1797.

Fet-h-'Alī was not enthroned immediately on the death of his uncle Aḡa Muḥammad. He took the direction of affairs, and struck money as Bábá Khán (nos. 456-7, pp. 118-9). He was enthroned on 24 Ḥabí' I, 1212 = 15-16 September 1797. (Táríkh-i-Ḳájáría, f. 26*b*, 27*a*; Nukhbat-el-Akhhár, Or. 2837, f. 195*a*; Brydges' Dynasty of the Ḳájárs, p. 40; a ceremony not to be confused with that of the Nau-rúz of the same year, which was intended to emphasize the previous

Fet-h-'Alī.  
Bábá Khán.



function, *ibid.* p. 41, *seq.*) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumáda II. 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (Tárikh-i-Kájária, f. 139*a*, Nukhbat-el-Akhbár, f. 196*a*).

Husain 'Alí  
Sháh.

The enthronement of Husain 'Alí Sháh is dated by the Nukhbat-el-Akhbár, at Shiraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'bán, 1250 (f. 196*b*) = 3-4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right. Wüstenfeld has Sha'bán 3 = 4-5 December, Friday-Saturday. The author of the Nukhbat allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teherán, 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20-21 July, 1835 (f. 198*a*).

'Alí Sháh.

'Alí Sháh was enthroned at Teherán, 11 Rejéb, 1250 = 15-16 November, 1834, and dethroned on 14 Sha'bán, 1250 = 15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (*ibid.*, f. 198*b*, Tárikh-i-Kájária, f. 151*b* for first date).

Muhammad  
Sháh.

Muhammad Sháh was enthroned at Tabriz, in the evening of 7 Rejéb, 1250 = 8 November, 1834 (Tárikh-i-Kájária, f. 157*a*), but he was a second time enthroned at Teherán, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramazán, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwál (*ibid.* f. 162*a, b*) = 30-31 January, 1835. Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (*History of Persia*, p. 282). I adopt this as the true date of the Sháh's enthronement. Muhammad Sháh died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwál, 1264 (Tárikh-i-Kájária, 213*a*, cf. 241*a*) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (Watson, *History of Persia*, p. 351).

Hasan Khan  
Sálár.

Hasan Khán Sálár, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muhammad Sháh, and struck money at Mesh-hed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Sháh (no. 577, p. 186), which does not designate the sovereign, except allusively. His rebellion began on the news of Muhammad Sháh's death (Watson, p. 363, cf. Tárikh-i-Kájária, f. 260*b*, where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Sháh). The rebellion came to an end after the Nau-rúz, 6 Jumáda I, A.H. 1266 = 20 March, A.D. 1850, and before 16 Jumáda II = 9-10 May (*ibid.* f. 299*b*,

301½, 302½). The period of Hasan Khán is thus A.H. 1264-6 = A.D. 1848-50.

Náṣir-ed-din Sháh was first enthroned at Tabríz on the evening of the 11 Shawwál, 1264 = 12 September, 1848 (ibid. 257½); and a second time on Monday, 24 Zu-l-Ḳa'da, 7 h. 20 m. after midnight, 23 October, at Teherán, (ibid. 259½). Watson gives after midnight, the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (History of Persia, p. 364). As Náṣir-ed-din had no competitor, I have dated his reign from the first *julús*.

## II. COINAGE.

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of Hanway. These are here put into clearer form. The weight is given by him in Miskáls and Kíráts, the Miskál being 80·9116 to the lb. Troy 5760 grs. The weight of the Miskál is therefore 71·18 grs. I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division. The period referred to is the reign of Nádír Sháh.

Denomina-  
tions.

Hanway's  
Tables.

<i>Gold.</i>		grs.
Muhr-Ashrafí . . . . .		162
Ashrafí . . . . .		54
Ashrafí of Nádír . . . . .		54
ʿAbbási should be . . . . .		72
Id. Husain . . . . .		84
Id. Sulaimán . . . . .		114
Id. Ṣafí . . . . .		120
<i>Silver.</i>		
Rupí or Nádírí . . . . .		180
6 Sháhí . . . . .		108
ʿAbbási . . . . .		72
Maḥmúdí . . . . .		36
Sháhí . . . . .		18
Bí-tí (money of acct.) . . . . .		7·2

### *Copper.*

Kazbegi =  $\frac{1}{312}$  of the Sháhí.  
(Hanway, i., pp. 292-3).

This is quite consistent with the weights of Nádír's coins, except that early in his reign we find pieces as heavy as 82, and 41 in the silver; and his currency includes two unrecorded denominations, the double Muhr *N* and the double Rupí *R*.

Gold coins,  
Isma'íl I. to  
Kháns.

The evidence of the scanty gold coins confirms Hanway. The Ashrafi occurs under Ashraf, who plays on the coin's name as derived from that he bore, thus :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید

شرف زسکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

The name Ashrafi, however, no doubt came from an earlier Ashraf, probably the Memluk El-Ashraf Barsabáy or El-Ashraf Káit-bey, under whom it became famous in commerce not long after its introduction into the Egyptian currency. The same coin was issued by Tahmásp II., Sultán Husain, Tahmásp I., and Isma'íl I., who also issued its quarter.

The 'Abbási of Šafi' is represented by the coin of 'Abbás I., weighing 118 grs., which is plainly a double 'Ashrafi. The 'Abbási of 72 grs. is found weighing 71 under Muḥammad Khudabanda, and its half 35·5 under 'Abbás I.

The relation of these pieces would be—

Multiples.	Standard.	Maximum weights
2	108	118
1½	72	71
1	54	54
¾	36	35
¼	18·5	13

The only anomaly according to this scheme is the heavy weight of the coin of 'Abbás I. (118 grs.), but Hanway knew of such a coin under Šafi. The persistent use of the Ashrafi makes it probable that the gold standard of weight was not interfered with from Isma'íl I.'s time until Nádír

introduced the heavier Indian standard, striking the Muhr, and its double, with the Ashrafi. Kerim Khán issued the Muhr, its half, and its quarter, which took the place of the Ashrafi. During the rest of the period of the Kháns the Muhr and its quarter were mainly issued. The gold coins of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his successors will be noticed later.

The statements of Hanway as to the silver coinage may now be compared with the evidence of the coins, as presented in the following table:—

Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins.

Mul- tiples.	Stand- ard.	MAXIMUM WEIGHTS.					
		Tahmasp II	Husain	Sulaimán.	'Abbás II	'Abbás I.	Muhammad.
30	855		836				
20	570			561	566		
15	427·5	413	401				
10	285		264	285			
7½	213·7	208					
5	142·5		134		140		
4	114		114	113	112		
3	85·5		83				
2	57		57	57	48	56	
1	28·5		28	28	27		28
½	14·2					14	

Table of weight of silver coins, Muhammad to Tahmasp II.

Chardin, who visited Persia under Sulaimán I., describes the silver money as having been the Sháhí, equal to 4½ sols, the Mahmúdí equal to 9, and its double the 'Abbásí,

Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money.

thus equal to 18 (Voyages, ed. 1711, ii. p. 92). Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II., makes the denominations the Bístí, Sháhí, Maḥmúdí, the 'Abbásí, the piece of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  'Abbásís or 10 Sháhís, and its double the 5 'Abbásí piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbásí being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (Six Voyages, ed. 1676, ii. p. 6 and pl.). The weight of 18 sols is 126·5 lt, and that of 18 sols 6 deniers 130'. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbás II. and Sulaimán in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Sháhí and its multiples are those of the standard of 28·5, 85·5, 114, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbás I. and Muḥammad Khudabanda, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmásp I. and Isma'íl I., it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Evidence of  
table.

Hanway's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nádir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbásí first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Later silver  
coins.

Working down from Nádir, the Efsháris and Sulaimán II. (who only strikes 'Abbásís) continue Nádir's system, Ibráhím innovating with a 3 'Abbásí or 15 Sháhí piece; but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbásí, exchanging at the rate of 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; but Kerím Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25·5, making a series of 51, 75·5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Fet-h-'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Fet-h-'Alí Sháh and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of  
Kájár Sháhs.

Fet-h-'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs., and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His

other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the *Rupía*, *Rúpí*, or *Ríál*, the 'Abbásí, and its half, the *Sanár* (a corruption of *Sad-dínár*, or 100 dinars), or *Mahmúdí*. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbásí system and the *Rúpí* system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Fet-h-'Alí's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the *Tumán* of 70 grs., soon reduced to 53 grs., thus identical in weight with the old *Ashrafi*: at the same time he issued the *Ḳarán*, called after the *Ḳarn*, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs., in silver, and equal to the 10th of the *Tumán*, or 20 *Sháhís*, in value. *Ríáls*, 'Abbásís and *Sanárs* ceased to be coined. The *Ḳarán* was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muḥammad Sháh continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the *Ḳarán* to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or *Panabat* (*penáh bád*).

Under Násir-ed-dín there have been successive reductions. By 1875 (A.H. 1291-2) the *Tumán* had fallen to 50 grs., and the *Ḳarán* to 78. The denominations were then as follows :

GOLD.		<i>Tumán</i> ,	3 225 gram. = 50 grs. = 10 francs.
(-900 pure gold.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	1·6125 " = 25 " = 5 "
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	·806 " = 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 2·50 "
SILVER.		<i>Ḳarán</i> ,	5 gram. = 78 grs. = 1·0 franc.
(-900 pure silver)	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2·5 " = 39 " = 50 cent.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	1·25 " = 19 5, " = 25 "
COPPER.		2 <i>Sháhí</i> ,	10 gram. = 156 grs. = 10 cent.
	1	"	5 " = 78 " = 5 "
	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2·5 " = 39 " = 2·5 "

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 *Tumán* pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the *Ḳarán* has fallen to 70 grs., and the *Tumán* to 47.

In A.H. 1294 (A.D. 1877) the provincial mints were suppressed, and all coinage ordered to be struck at Teherán. It is from this date that the 'new coinage' described in the Catalogue takes its rise.

The present currency consists of Túmáns, in gold; the Kārán and 2 Kārán in silver (the 5 Kārán and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Kārán being out of circulation); and in copper the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sháhí, Sháhí, 2 Sháhí, and 4 Sháhí. At Mesh-hed the Jendeki is used at the rate of 85 to 90 = 1 Kārán.

For largesse, little pieces are struck in gold worth two Káráns, and in silver, the so-called Dú-sháhí, or piece of two Sháhís, actually worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  Kārán.

General Houtum Schindler, in the letter from which I have taken the main facts of these remarks, acknowledges his obligations to a pamphlet on Persian mints, by Director Karl Ernst, of the Austrian Mint.

Art of Coins. Artistically the coins of the Sháhs of Persia rival those of the Emperors of Delhi. Less varied in types than those of Akbar and Jehángír, they are of more uniform calligraphic elegance than the Indian series. The character employed is at first Naskhí; Nestálík is then introduced for the reverse inscription, and ultimately it is generally used for both sides. In the arrangement of inscriptions, and in the occasional arabesque treatment of Nestálík, much ingenuity is shown, particularly in bringing the Sháh's name into the centre of the reverse inscription.

At first the language is Arabic.

Obverse.  
Formulae.

The obverse area inscription, until the reign of Mahmud the Afghán, is the Shia' formula لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله rarely نبي is used for رسول. Mahmud, Ashraf, and later Ázád Khán, use the Sunní formula, of course omitting 'Alí. When, as usually, there is a margin, the Shia' formula is supplemented by the names of the Twelve Imáms. The proper order, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على حسن محمد, is frequently varied for calligraphic reasons,

the prolongation of the *على* of *على*, thus, *على*, serving for a border, and the recurrence of the initials, *م* four times, *ح* three times with *ج* once, and *ع* four times, suggesting, when the margin is in segments, a symmetrical arrangement. 'Abbas II. varies this formula by the full invocation on Muḥammad, 'Alī, Fátima, and the rest of the Imáms, all being mentioned by their titles or qualifications, Ḥasan and Ḥusain together, thus:

اللهم صل على النبي والولي واليتول والسبطين والسجاد والباقر  
والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتقى والمقى والزكى والمهدى

The same formula, apparently incomplete, and with names instead of titles, except that Ja'afar has both, appears on an anonymous coin of the time of Isma'íl I. or Tahmásp I. Mahmud the Afghán, on the obverse margin of one of his coins, inscribes the names of the four orthodox Khalífas (no. 197*a*, p. 273). Ashraf issues their coinage as the "money of the four friends" *سكه چار يار*, and it is probable that some of his pieces bore their names.

The reverse area is at first occupied by the royal name and style, and the mint and date. The style is afterwards abbreviated or else more or less varied in a distich: the mint and date are not changed.

Reverse.  
Royal style  
to Tahmásp II.

The full style of Sháh Isma'íl I. is *السلطان العادل الكامل الهادى الوالى ابو المظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان الصفوى الحسينى* *اسمعيل شاه* and *اسمعيل شاه* are written indifferently. On a coin, apparently of Isma'íl I., published in the Supplement (no. 186, p. 267), Dr. Rieu reads conjecturally *بنده* [شاه] *كربلا* 'Servant of the Sháh of Kerbela,' that is, Ḥusain, which if accepted is the only special reference on the Persian coinage to their popular Imám.

The full style of Tahmásp I., rarely written at length, and on no coin to be completely read, is the same as Isma'íl's. He also calls himself *غلام على بن ابي طالب عليه السلام*

The only known coin of Isma'íl II. gives the style *ابو المظفر اسمعيل شاه بن طهماسب الصفوى*. It is observable



that Isma'il does not appear to be called the Second, as the fainter Isma'il (III.) is similarly unnumbered.

The scanty coinage of Sulṭān Muḥammad Khudabanda affords the following styles, which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خداينده بادشاه - سلطان محمد ابو المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسيني. The word Sulṭān, as in the case of Sulṭān Husain, is part of the proper name, which is Sulṭān Muḥammad Khudabanda. This Shāh styles himself غلام امام محمد مهدي عليه السلام و آباءه, and varies his father's formula to غلام علي ابى طالب الخ, in both showing a Persianizing tendency.

Under 'Abbās I., Persian appears on the reverse. The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both رسول and نبى in alternative formulæ. The Shāh's style is ابو . . . . المظفر عباس, and he also terms himself 'Alī's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class بنده شاه ولايت عباس

Šafī repeats the formula بنده شاه ولايت and he also adopts a new one, which Dr. Rieu reads شاه ازجان غلام صفى است, or شاه است الخ. A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form هست not است and shows but a single *alif*, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb. This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family.

'Abbās II. is the first Shāh who takes a numeral, calling himself 'Abbas the Second. His designations are كلب على in a distich for watch-dog or guardian of the tomb of the Imām 'Alī Rīza, and بنده شاه. He appears to have introduced the title emperor, *hāt*. 'master of the (auspicious) conjunction,' صاحبقران *shāhib-qirān*, a title which had its origin with Timūr, also in a distich. The distichs will be treated below.

Sulaimán I. must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Šafī [II.], but their recall (Charadin, *Couronnement*, p. 393) was so effectual that no specimens are known. This Shāh styles himself بنده شاه ولايت.

Sultān Husain resumes but rarely the use of نبي in place of رسول in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest titles, السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان بن الصفوى, and a shorter and different style, in part novel, السلطان بن السلطان والهاقان بن الهاقان بنده شاه ولايت حسين

Usually he is simply بنده شاه ولايت. He also styles himself كلب آستان على a term varied in one of his distichs.

Tahmásp II. uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and sáhib-ķirán. 'Abbás III. exactly agrees except that he is 'another sáhib-ķirán.'

The rule of the Afgháns, Maḥmúd and Ashraf, and that of Nádir Sháh practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions.

Maḥmúd styles himself Sháh, and in his distichs جهانگیر and عالمگیر, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as Sháh. He adopts Aurangzib's formula جلوس میمنت مانوس, used by no other king of Persia.

In the later years of Sháh Tahmásp II., when Nádir was endeavouring to expel the Afgháns, a new and very singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of Fetḥ-'Alí Sháh, except the major part of those of the Efsḥáris. When Nádir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the Šafavi line must have been very low. The name of Tahmásp II. could raise no enthusiasm: the idea of supplanting a weak king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nádir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular, and thus accustom the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Alí Ríza at Mesh-hed, the most venerated building in Persia, suggested the issue there, and in other parts of

'Alí Ríza  
Coins.  
Their origin.

the country, of a coinage in which the Imám takes the place of the sovereign, even with a quasi-regal style. From 1143 until 1147, thus until the year before Nádír's accession, this money was issued concurrently with the regal coinages of Tahmásp II. and 'Abbás III. 'It went a golden currency,' so runs the distich, 'from Khurásán, by the grace of God, by the aid and help of the Sháh of Religion, Ali Ríza, son of Musa.'

از خراسان سكه برزرتد يتوفيق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دين على موسى رضا

After this time weak sovereigns issued the Imám's money, and in the age of the rival Kháns the only currency was of 'Ali er-Ríza and his rival in popularity, Muhammad el-Mahdí.

Style of Nádír  
and successors  
to Isma'il (III).

Nádír Sháh, with his characteristic boldness, wholly changed the style of the regal inscriptions. When he uses no distich, he is simply called the Sultán Nádír. In his two distichs he styles himself 'King over the Kings of the world,' 'Sháh of Sháhs,' &c. He also uses on the coins of his first and second year the famous táríkh, or chronogram,  $\text{الخبر فيما وقع} = 1148$ , the date of his accession. Of course the Imám's coinage disappears.

'Ádil or 'Alí Sháh uses a distich, stating the circulation of the coinage of royalty in the name of 'Alí. As he was enthroned at Mesh-hed, which remained his capital, there can be no doubt that the name 'Alí implies that of the Imám, 'Álî Ríza, but is this or the Sháh's name the primary meaning?

Ibráhím on the money bearing his name follows the system of Nádír. He either is styled the Sultán Ibráhím, or, when he uses a distich, Ibráhím Sháh, also qualified as *şálīb-kirán*. There is also an Imámí coinage here assigned to Ibráhím, issued under the name of 'Alí Ríza at Tabríz in 1161. It has been earlier shown that Ibráhím was practically sovereign for roughly three months between

his overthrow of his brother 'Adil Sháh and his own enthronement. This period would well suit the issue of these coins at Ibráhím's capital. They could have been issued by 'Adil Sháh earlier in the year, but a second issue of Imámí coinage by him is unlikely, his first being either Imámí or quasi-Imámí, and still more so is this the case with Sháh Rukh.

We have coins of Sháh Rukh of his first reign (A.H. 1161-1163) and his third (A.H. 1168-1210). In his earlier coinage he follows the practice of Nádír Sháh, being styled Sháh Rukh the Sultán, and in one distich he is *ṣāhib-kirán*. Like his grandfather Sultán Ḥusain he is watch-dog of the shrine of Mesh-hed *كلب آستان رضا*. Certain Imámí coins bearing the invocation *يا علي بن موسى الرضا*, dated 1161, are assigned to this period of Sháh Rukh's rule. They are of Mesh-hed, Resht, and Kazvín. They cannot be of Ibráhím, as he never held Mesh-hed; consequently we have to choose between 'Adil Sháh and Sháh Rukh. As before, it seems unlikely that 'Adil Sháh had two sets of coins, directly or inferentially connected with 'Alí Ríza. On the other hand, had Sháh Rukh in 1161 authority as far as Kazvín or Resht? Probably Ibráhím, though issuing his own Imámí coinage at Tabriz during the interregnum, did not interfere with this very inoffensive currency elsewhere. One of the coins (no. 312, pl. VIII.) seems markedly of Sháh Rukh's fabric. Practically it is not of much consequence by whom these coins were issued, inasmuch as they bear no evidence of regal authority.

Sulaimán II., who dethroned Sháh Rukh, in his two florid distichs is 'the rightful Sháh Sulaimán II,' and 'the Sháh, son of the sayyids, heir of the kingdom of Sulaimán,' his father-in-law, Sulaimán I.

Sháh Rukh, during his third reign, styles himself *ṣāhib-kirán*, and Sháh of the world, *[شاد جهان]*, and repeats the title *كلب آستان رضا*, as well as using a

new formula, 'watch-dog of the Sultán of Khurásán' ('Alí Ríza).

Isma'íl (III.), in the coins struck by 'Alí Merdán, as well as by Moḥammad Ḥasan, is uniformly styled *بندۀ شاه ولایت*, without any numeral, and with no further inscription.

Mahdí coins,  
&c., of Khans.

When Sháh Isma'íl was carried away from Kerím Khán by Moḥammad Ḥasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Sháh, now the puppet of his rival the Kájár, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Favaid-i-Safavia, as well as from Kerím Khan's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'íl having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abáda, Kerím Khán proclaimed himself wakíl, ordering the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name of the Twelve Imáms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imám El-Mahdí.

و شاه اسماعیل امی صفوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی مابین  
سراز و اصفهان واقع است محبوس نموده خود را وکیل الخلاق  
خوانده سکه و خطبه را بنام امامان اثنی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه  
این فرد بود فرد " شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان " " از سکه "  
(Add. 16,698, f. 125b.) " امام بحق صاحب الزمان "

We know from his coinage that Kerím Khán did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency: otherwise the author of the Favaid does not need correction. The circumstance of the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name the Imáms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdí, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fátimís in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muḥammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf. *Cat.Or.Coins*, iv. p. ix. seqq. nos. 228-230, p. 55, 56.) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdí, as shown for instance by the coins of Muḥammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Alí Ríza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerím

Khán, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khán's name. Thus Kerím Khán's constant invocation is *يا كريم*, 'O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerím Khán also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' *يا صاحب الزمان*, that is, 'the Imám who was to arise at the end of the Age,' *القائم في آخر الزمان* (*Cat. Or. Coins*, iv. p. xi.) It may be remembered that Kerím Khán's proper name Muḥammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muḥammad el-Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerím Khán uses the Shía' formula he once varies it by the adoption of *نبي* for *رسول* (no. 326, p. 107).

Muḥammad Hasan Khán the Kájár strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Ríza.

Ázád Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the last time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázád's Shía' subjects.

Kerím Khán's son Abu-l-Fet-ḥ, while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Sádík Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerím Khán.

'Alí Murád Khán alone varies in introducing the invocation *يا علي*; probably the Khalífa.

Ja'afar Khán abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imám, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' *يا امام جعفر الصادق*. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imám such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'íl I. or Tahmásp I., on the reverse

of which this Imám alone receives his title (no. 651, p. 209). It was probably chosen as an inscription allusive to Ja'afar Khán and his father Şádiq.

Lutf-'Alí Khán goes a step beyond his father in the distich of his coin here catalogued, and styles himself Lutf-'Alí son of Ja'afar (no. 445, p. 142).

Aka Muḥammad Khán issues money in the name of the Imám 'Alí Riza, repeating his father's distich, and also takes up the coinage of the Mahdí, repeating Kerím Khán's distichs and varying them with two new forms. Despite his enthronement, the only allusion to his name is the invocation 'O Muḥammad!' **يا محمد**, the Prophet and not the Mahdí. Fet-ḥ-'Alí, in the short period before his enthronement, issued money as the Sultán Bába Khán, which is interesting as the only Persian coinage in which the title Khán appears without being preceded by Bahádur. As Sháh his style is **السلطان ابن السلطان فتحعلي شاه قاجار** or **السلطان فتحعلي الخ**, the Sultán son of the Sultán, or the Sultán, Fet-ḥ-'Alí Sháh Kajár. This instance of royal parentage is especially remarkable, as Husain-Kuli does not seem ever to have exercised the prerogative of coinage. The insertion of the tribe-name Kajár is also a curious innovation. The two mottoes, 'The kingdom is God's,' **المملك لله**, and 'The glory is God's,' **العزة لله**, are practically novel.

Husain 'Alí and 'Alí Sháh follow the style of their father Fet-ḥ-'Alí, except that 'Alí Sháh gives the title of Sultán to his father and grandfather, assuming two degrees of royal descent. Impressions of the coins of these sovereigns have been kindly communicated by Dr. Tiesenhausen.

Muḥammad Sháh, with the instinct of the Kháns, does not appear on his coins with any royal title or even by name, but adopts the allusive motto 'The king of the kings of the prophets (is) Muḥammad,' **شاهنشاه انبيا محمد**. Thus he suggests his own name and usual title. The money of the rebel Iḥasan Khán Sálár, who resisted the

authority of Násir-ed-dín Sháh, is, to judge from the solitary specimen in the Museum Collection, a continuation of the money of Muḥammad Sháh, which could be continued by any other ruler, like the Imámí coinage of the Kháns.

Násir-ed-dín follows his predecessor Fet-ḥ-'Alí in the style of his coins. On the ten-túmán piece, he assumes the titles السلطان الاعظم والخاقان الافخم ناصر الدين شاه قاجار. On a medal he appears as السلطان ناصر الدين قاجار, and on another as شاهنشاه ناصر الدين. The same class gives us the allusive motto 'He is the aider,' هو الساصر, which does not appear on the coins.

The name of the mint is always preceded by the *maṣḍar* or infinitive noun ضرب, 'striking.' In the reign of Isma'il II. a custom begins, resumed by Ashraf, which becomes the rule under the Zands and Kájárs. A town takes its distinctive epithet, usually beginning with 'abode' دار: thus Shínáz is termed دار العلم, 'The Abode of Learning.' The epithet دار السلطنه, 'The Abode of Sovereignty,' is common to the successive capitals, except Shíráz: thus it is used for Tabríz, Kázvín, Isfahán, and Teherán, and it may be noted that this use is long after Tabríz and Kázvín had lost their eminence. Mesh-hed takes the epithet 'holy' after its name, مشهد مقدس, (varied very rarely by ارض اقدس, 'most holy land,' no. 522, p. 170, no. 635, p. 205), the earliest instance in the Catalogue being under Tahmásp II. (no. 169, p. 58). Under Tahmásp I. we find مشهد امام رضا (no. 13, p. 15). The most singular mints are the following:—جלו, 'Army Mint,' and ضربخانه ركاب, the same, both Kerim Khán's; and ضربخانه دولتى, 'State Mint,' on a medal of Násir-ed-dín. The epithets will be found in a special index as well as in the Index of Mints.

Mints

The year is expressed in the figures of the Hijra date, almost always without the regnal year; the Persian money in this respect markedly differing from the otherwise similar coinages of the emperors of Delhi and the Durránis.

Dates.



The regnal year occurs once (no. 27a\* \* \*, p. 270), and possibly twice (no. 17, p. 9). The word 'year,' in the Arabic سنة, is very rarely employed. There is one curious example of the statement of the month and day Hijra (no. 447, p. 111, supra p. xxii). It is scarcely necessary to add that the Persian names of months, frequent in the earlier imperial money of Delhi, are here wholly wanting. Ashraf always gives his *julius* year, and in later years the actual date also.

istichs. The distich or *suʿj*, according to Persian terminology, is a peculiar feature of the coinages on which the Persian language is employed. The earliest instance of which I know occurs on a coin of Muḥammad Kerīm Shāh of Gujarāt, A.H. 846-855 = A.D. 1443-1451, Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muḥammadan States, (no. 416, p. 131, pl. xi). It has been thus read, with Dr. Rieu's aid :

[تا دندار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد  
سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد]

While in the mint of heaven there be the disk of moon and sun  
May Shāh Sultān Ghias-ed-dīn Muḥammad's coinage run.

I may on this first occasion of translating a distich explain that I have done so on account of the extreme difficulty that their style presents, making a rendering desirable. I have adopted verse instead of prose as less cumbrous. The rendering follows the originals, line for line and nearly word for word. I have allowed myself the liberty of rendering زد 'he struck' in the first line in some cases by 'came' at the end of the line, immediately followed by 'struck' at the beginning of the next, the Persian notions of coining and circulation being inseparable: otherwise there is no transposition from one line to another. Any word added is enclosed in parenthesis, and every paraphrastic rendering is confronted with the literal sense in foot-notes, which also explain obscurities.

isfahis ma'il II. The second instance of a distich is on the only published coin of Isma'il II., described and engraved by M. Soret

(Rev. Num. Belge, 1864, p. 355, no. 47, pl. xix. no. 39), who leaves the reverse, which he could not decipher, to other numismatists. By a happy accident I discovered the inscription written out as a distich in the *Ālam-ārāi-'Abbāsī*, thus:

زمشرق تا بهغرب گر امام است  
علی و آل او مارا تمام است

If an Imām there be between the east and west,  
'Alī\* alone with 'Alī's house for us is best.†

The historian states that in devising a new coinage Isma'il desired to avoid the sacred formula with the name of God falling into the hands of such as did not believe as well as the legally unclean, but fearing to be suspected of an intentional omission of 'Alī's name, devised the distich above mentioned. Gold and silver coins were accordingly issued with the distich on one side and the names of Isma'il and the mint on the other.‡

\* 'Alī the Khalīfa.

† "Best" for "perfect," "all," تمام.

‡ The whole passage is so curious that I have transcribed it completely.

و چون با عایت در نام خود برده بود و نه زر کعبه داده و سد مشند صرافان در تجدید در و  
صاف صرافانه مغایه میکردند اسمعیل مررا در سکه لا اله الا الله و محمد رسول الله و علی و ابی الله.  
که در یکطرفش نقش می شود تا الله و می گفت که دم و دسر در سواد سودا و معاملات  
ندسب نبود و ارامد و محوس و سایر کتار در می آید و عوام در جانب حساب سس اسم  
الله که بمعنای کلام مدسی انجام لا اله الا الله می بیند و مدوم اسم می نماید برود  
خاطر بود که در عوض آن عبارت نفس نماید که در نظر حقایق ناسند باشد روی در مان  
مردم گفت که چون مارا بدانم کرده اند درین قصد خواهند گفت که عریس از بر طرف کردن این  
عبارت آن بود که لعط علی ولی الله در سکه باشد بعد از تا الله در آخر قرار یاب که  
در یکطرف سکه این سب نفس نماید که سب زمشرق تا بهغرب کر امام است - علی و آل  
او مارا تمام است و در یکطرف دیگر اسم او و محل در انضرب نفس کردند و در ساعتی که  
مختار او بود سکه کده و حوز دراهم و دینار (دینار) مدی سکه آراس یافت

(Add. 17,927, f. 265r; cf. Add. 16,684, f. 61a, b.)

The description of the coin should be as follows:—

Obv.

[ابو] المظفر

[س]ـبـ

[ب]ـن طـهـمـا شـاه الصـفـو [م]

اـسـمـعـيـل شـاه

[د]ـار العـبـادـه يـزـد ٩٨٤

[ضر] [؟] سـمـة

Rev.

تا بـمـغـرب گـر اـمـام

زـمـشـرقـا

[ا]ـسـ

[ع]ـلـ [ي]ـ وآله او ما [را]

[تـهـام است]

.B

On referring to M. Soret's plate it will be obvious that this reading is in part conjectural. On the obverse I do not find خان, which he places before اسمعيل : the sign ل I take for the *ulif* of that name. On the reverse the order of the concluding words, bracketed, is doubtful. The metal of the coin raises a suspicion that it is an ancient forgery.

'Abbās II.

Neither on coins nor in manuscripts do I find any poetic inscriptions until the reign of 'Abbās II., almost a century after that of Isma'il II. This Sháh uses two distichs :

بـگـيـتـي سـكـه صـاحـبـقـرـانـي

زـد اـر بـرـعـيـق حـق عـبـاس ثـانـي

Throughout the world imperial money came,  
Struck by God's grace in 'Abbās Sání's name.

بـگـيـتـي اـنـكـه اـكـنـون سـكـه زـد صـاحـبـقـرـانـي  
زـتـو فـيـق خـدا كـلـب عـلـي عـبـاس ثـانـي

Lo ! at this time throughout the world imperial money came,  
Struck by God's grace in 'Alí's watch-dog† 'Abbās Sání's name.

Imperial صاحبقرانی .

† Lat. 'dog,' guardian of 'Alí Riza's shrine at Meshhed

We are informed in the *Kiṣāṣ* that the first of these distichs was adopted the day after this *Shāh* was proclaimed ; and that, at the same time, for the motto of his seal this line was chosen *بود کلب علی عباس ثانی* \* where we may have the source of the second distich.

Sulaimán's coins in his first name as *Šafī* (II.) have not come down to us. Chardin states that they bore an inscription, which must have been a distich, as follows :

Zihād hestíe chae Habaš sanié  
Šafié zad Zikkeh saheb Karanié.

Dr. Rieu thus restores the Persian, the first line in Chardin being obviously inaccurate, for it may be noted that there is no trace of 'chae' in Chardin's two translations. (*Couronnement de Soleimaan*, 1671, pp. 149, 150.)

ز بعد هستی عباس ثانی  
صفی زد سکهء صاحبقرانی

Since 'Abbás Sáni from the world is passed away,  
Šafī (the second's) money has imperial sway.

Examples of this coinage may possibly be found among the money of 'Abbás II. in some imperfectly classed collection, or among those of *Šafī* (I.)

The two distichs of *Šafī* (II.) of the second period of his reign as Sulaimán I. are as follows :

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان  
سکهء خفیات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads,†  
The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

\* در هماساعت که خطهء صاحبقرانی نامی شیراز بلند و تار خوانده مشد وجوه دراهم و دنانیر بدین سکه میلی و مرس فرمودند سکه نگینی سکهء صاحبقرانی \* رد ار توفیق حق عباس ثانی \* و همچنین بجهت نقش نگین مبارک مقرر شد که این مصرع را نیش نمودند مصرع بود کلب علی عباس ثانی \* و همدران روز یکی اردارک خالان بلاد ایران تاریخ جلوس صمونت مانوس را ملامت معبود یافته بود (Kīṣāṣ, Add. 7636, f. 48a.)

† 'Alī Riza; the poet plays on his title as 'favour' or 'grace.'

سکتهء مسهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانر جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of 'Alí's love,  
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

Sultán  
Husain.

Sultán Husain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum :

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین  
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west, the twain  
Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's † shrine, Sultán Husain.

زد توفیق حق بچهره زر  
سکه سلطان حسین دین پرور

By grace of God upon a golden face he made  
His coin, Sultán Husain, religion's aid.

(Frachn, Rec., p. 470.)

Tahmásp II

Tahmásp II. adopts the distich of 'Abbás II., merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

بگیتی سکهء صاحبقرانی  
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

Throughout the world imperial coinage came,  
Struck by God's grace in Tahmásp Sání's name.

سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار  
لا فتی الا علی لا سیف الا ذوالفقار

Tahmásp the Second struck on purest gold assayed  
No man but 'Alí and no sword but 'Alí's blade ‡

(*Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 266)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallie use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

\* The Khalífa.

† 'Alí Ríza nominated heir by the Khalífa El-Má-mún.

‡ 'Alí the Khalífa and his famous two-bladed sword. Blade, *lit.* Zu-l-faḳr.

Ṭahmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunnī Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa 'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rizá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rizá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Ṭahmásp II. :

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,  
Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name)

A marginal note in the Favaid (Add. 16,698, f. 7b) gives the distich of the seal of Sultán Ḥusain II. as follows :

Sultán  
Ḥusain II.

(و سجع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد زشاهمردان فرمان حکمرانی  
فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men\* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en  
The son of Sháh Ṭahmásp, the second Sháh Sultán Ḥusain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sultán Ḥusain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rizá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiári chief 'Alí-Merdán, 'Alí the hero,' by whose order Sultán Ḥusain was set up.

Sultán Muḥammad's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Āka Muḥammad Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaid :

Sultán  
Muḥammad.

بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد  
† شه والا گهر سلطان محمد

\* 'Alí the Khalífa.

† Add. 16,698, f. 148a, where گهر for گور, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

He struck his coin of gold by the Creator's grace,  
Sultán Muḥammad ruler, of a noble race.

Safavis, maternally.  
The family of Dá-úd.  
Alḥmad.

Alḥmad Sháh struck coins, none of which have come  
down to us, with the distich,

سکه زد بر هفت کشور چترزد چون مهر و ماه  
وارث ملک سلیمان گشت احمد پادشاه

He struck in climates seven, as sun and moon in might,  
Alḥmad the Padisháh heir of Sulaimán's right.

(Tezkira-i-Āl-i-Daud, f. 42b.)

Sulaimán II. Of the short reign of Sulaimán II. the coins, only known  
in the British Museum, bear two distichs :

زد از لطف حق سکهء کامرانی  
شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame,  
The sovereign just, who second Solomon\* became.

بر فروزد روی (؟) زمی چون طلوع مهر و ماه  
وارث ملک شد سلیمان بن سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth  
Heir of Sulaimán's right, the Sháh of saintly† birth.

The first of these I found in the Tezkira-i-Āl-i-Dá-úd,  
where a coin is fully described,

و نقش سکهء آنشهریار در وسط صحیفه لا اله الا الله محمد  
رسول الله على ولي الله ودر محیط همان صحیفه اسما  
مقدس ایمه اثنی عشر و در صحیفه دیگر زد از لطف حق سکهء  
کامرانی شه عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی (f. 99a.)

The reading of the other distich I owe to Dr. Rieu. At  
first I thought that I had discovered in the coin bearing it  
one of Alḥmad Sháh, but the similarity of the first line to  
the second of Alḥmad is evidently due to the same pre-  
tensions. Dr. Rieu's attribution of the distich to Sulai-  
mán II. is confirmed by an ode in honour of his accession,  
which seems either to have originated the distich or to

\* A double allusion, first to his maternal grandfather Sulaimán I., and  
secondly to the Hebrew king

† Race of the Sayyids, descendants of Muḥammad,

have been originated by it. I have therefore thought it worth while to print the poem, the correct form of which is due to the great kindness of Dr. Rieu.\*

The influence of the distichs of the Sultáns of Delhi is evident in these of the 'Āl-i-Dā-úd; and, as Dr. Rieu observes, the expression چترزد on Aḥmad Sháh's distich is characteristically Indian, though the name of the royal umbrella does not occur on the Indian imperial coinage, the object itself figuring there.

The origin of this Indian influence is to be traced earlier in the money of the Afghán princes. Maḥmud has two distichs, the first of which is now correctly given with Dr. Rieu's aid, while the unravelling of the second is due to his acute scholarship :

Afgháns  
Maḥmud

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Irán he struck coin like the solar face,  
Sháh Maḥmud world-conqueror of the saintly† race.

چند در مهر انور دادشاه مغرب و مشرق  
حدیدو کشور ایران بالطاف خدا وائی  
که باج و تحت شاهی را باشد غر او لایق  
زبان و شوکت و حشمت نشان جهان دایق  
بد سفا خصال او باعطای درم غاشق  
جهانی شاکر ار مدحش عالمی ناطق  
قمر نورانی ار مهرش بسوس مشتری شایق  
سرم و رزم او هر یک شعلی رانی و فانی  
ملک دایم تا خورش ننگه دارش بود حانی  
برآرد عزم چالاکش دمار ار دشمن آبی  
رلال مرده این می حلال شارب و دایق  
سربر سلطنت گردیده اورا قابل و لایق  
نشارتن مسیحادم رسد ار کشور مشرق  
در اورنگ شهنشاهی چو مهر و ماه شد شارق  
حلال و حشمت نادا مصون ار عارض و طارق  
پرو بال منبر تخت پندارشی لایق  
بود سال جلوس شه طلوع شمس ار مشرق

\* شده بالطاف ربانی مروان نر طالع  
در درج سادت احتر روح شهنشاهی  
سلیمان شاه عادل وارث ملك سلجانی  
بعل و دانش و فطرت رانای سلف افرون  
تکف چون ابر دریا دل بدل چون بحری بی ساحل  
سکدرشان شهنشاهی کر اخلاق کریم او  
عطار کاتب امزش زحل طعراکش نهش  
بود نایب رامشگر شود مریض سر عسکر  
فلك دوری ز دورانش مه و حورشد درناش  
سرهاغان بختراکش زعی شمشیر بی ناکش  
شد از الطاف رب حی ساط دشمنش طی  
مزیں گشت چون اسر رفرق فرقدان شاش  
بیسری نا صا همدام اشارتن شفا بوام  
که شاه معدلت گستر سلیمان فریدون فر  
مبارک باد این دولت بر آن شاه طک شوکت  
من آن مور تپی دستم که در بزم سلیمانی  
چو ار پیر حرد آنم (؟) شدم تاریخ خوگستا

Tuzkira i-Āl-i-Daud, f. 98a-99a.

† Race of the Sayyid.



فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر  
زرشک سکهء محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,  
Envyng the coin of Sháh Mahmud world-conquering one.

Here the Afghán prince takes the titles Jehángír and 'Álamgír, which had both become personal to Indian Sultáns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzib 'Álamgír, which runs thus, on the gold,

در جهان سکه زد چو مهر منیر  
شاه اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,  
Sháh Aurangzib (throne ornament\*) of earth the conqueror.  
while on the silver بدر takes the place of مهر.

Ashraf. The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional :

باشرفی اثر نام آنجناب رسید  
شرف زسکهء اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

Upon the Ashraf† was wrought the magic of his grace's name,  
Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came.

دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه  
بود تعبیر سکه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might :  
Let his coin's legend read ' Requited be unright.'

ز لطف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
ببزر نقش شد سکهء چار یار

By grace of Ashraf Sháh, who keeps the right,  
The gold of the four friends‡ now sees the light.

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign; the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it; while the third, boldly substi-

\* Translation of Aurangzib

† One would be inclined to suggest the English ' noble.'

‡ The four ' orthodox ' Khalífás.

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abu-Bekr, 'Omar, 'Osmán, and 'Alí, for the twelve Imáms, is the strongest instance of Sunní profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos. 203, 204, p. 63) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Maḥmúd since acquired (Suppl. no. 197*a*, p. 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunní coins.

Nádir Sháh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are—

Efsháris:  
Nádir.

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed  
Phoenix\* of Persia's land, world-conqueror, sovereign named.

هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران  
Over Sultáns of earth is Sultán,  
Nadír, Sháh of Sháh's, Šáhibkerán.†

'Alí or 'Ádil Sháh's distich may belong to the 'Alí Rizá 'Ádil Sháh. series, though in the name of 'Alí no doubt it refers to the Sháh's name as 'Alí: as already said (p. lxx.), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Sháh or Imám:

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی  
سکه سلطنت بنام علی

Decreed of Him who ceases not, a currency there came  
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Alí's‡ name.

Ibráhím reverts to a distich in the old Šafavi style:

Ibráhím.

سکه صاحبقرانی زد بتوفیق اله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth,  
Sháh Ibráhím, (his gold) sun-like illumining the earth.

\* Nádir.

† Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

‡ 'Alí Sháh and 'Alí Riza.

Sháh Rukh. Sháh Rukh uses three distichs :

[ بزرتا ؟ ] شاهرخ زد سكه صاحبقرانى را  
[ دو ] باره ؟ دولت ايران گرفت سر جوانى را

Whenas Sháh Rukh imperial money coined, 'twas then  
A second time Irán renewed herself again.

سكه زد در جهان بحكم خدا  
شاهرخ كلب آستان رضا

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine,  
Sháh Rukh the watchful dog of 'Alí Ríza's shrine.

سكه زد از سعى نادر ثانى صاحبقران  
كلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [ شاه ] جهان

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nadír's efforts' worth,  
Dog of the king of the east,\* Sháh Rukh the king of the earth.

The first distich, expressing the hopes which were raised by the brilliant young sovereign's accession, belongs to his first reign ; the last, dwelling on his relation to Nádír, is of the third reign, when his power was limited to a precarious hold of Khurásán, where alone Nádír's memory was held in respect. The second distich is common to both periods. It is to be noted that in both the second and third the devotion to 'Alí Rízá is marked.

Zands :  
Lutf-'Alí  
Khán.

Throughout the period of the rival Kháns there is but a solitary personal distich, that of the heroic and unfortunate Lutf-'Alí Khán :

گشت زده سكه بر زر  
لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won  
From Lutf-'Alí Ja'afar's son.

It will be best to give all the distichs of 'Alí Rízá together, and then those of the Mahdí, with a few supplementary remarks :—

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\* For Khurásán, which I could not bring into the line.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا      Tāhmásp II.      'Alí-Riẓá  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا      Abbás III.      series.

From out of Khurásán a golden coin by grace divine was sent,  
And aid of 'Alí Musa's son the kingly saint\* benevolent.

ز فیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا      Ibráhim Sháh  
رواج یافت بزر سکه امام رضا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree,  
Gold of saintly Riẓa has its currency.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا      Muḥammad Ḥasan,  
بنام علی بن موسی رضا      Aḵa Muḥammad

A golden coin by happy fate has run  
In name of peaceful 'Alí Musa's son.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد      Kerím Khán,      Mahdí series.  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد      Aḵa Muḥammad

While gold and silver through the world shall flow,  
Coin of the Age's Lord† (the true Imám) shall go.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان      Kerím Khán,  
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان      Abu-l-Fet-h, Şádik,  
'Alí Murád,  
Aḵa Muḥammad

Silver and gold through all the world have now become the moon and sun,  
Thanks to the true Imám's imprint the Age's Lord (the rightful one).

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد      Ázád Khán  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

So long as Ázád on the earth shall stand  
The Age's Master shall the coin command.

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد      Aḵa Muḥammad  
سکه صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore  
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

\* Lit., Sháh of Religion, 'Alí Riẓa.

† The Lord or Master of the Age, the Mahdí.

بر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد    Aḳa Muḥammad  
سکهء صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore  
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Āzād's throughout the series.

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzīb already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver.\* The idea of Kerīm Khān's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehān-dār Shāh, as follows,

در افاق زد سکه بر مهر و ماه  
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun,  
Jehandār Shāh, the champion of the faith, victorious one.

This is varied by *چون مهر و ماه*. Farrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر  
پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیم

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore  
The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore.

\* The lines on the two-hundred mohur piece of Shāh Jehān handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illumined by the sun's ray:

سکه در مهر دوصد مهری زد از لطف اله  
ثانی صاحب قرآن شاه جهان دین پناه  
روی زر بادا رهش سکه اش عالم فرور  
نا شود از برون حورش روشن روی ماه

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection.)

A distich on a medal of Násir-ed-dín Sháh (Med. no. 1, p. 262) may be added : Kájárs :  
Násir-ed-dín.

هر شیور دل که دشمن شهرا عیان گرفت  
از آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

Whoso with lion-heart the sovereign's foes withstands  
This badge he takes at our refulgent\* grace's hands.

The invocations, which form a marked characteristic of Persian coinage, do not appear in the earlier period. Excluding the pious exhortation to invoke the aid of 'Alí, ending with a prayer the close of which is an invocation, 'O 'Alí!' three times repeated, where indeed we may find the germ of the later invocations, the list is as follows :

یا علی بن موسی الرضا	Sháh Rukh
یا کریم	Kerím Khán, Šádiq.
یا صاحب الزمان	Kerím Khán.
یا علی	'Alí Murád.
یا امام جعفر الصادق	Ja'afar.
یا محمد	Aḡa Muḡammad.

These invocations gained under Kerím Khán that allusive force which is made specially prominent in the appropriate inscription of Ja'far Khán's, in which he and his father Šádiq Khán are both alluded to. Other reli-  
gious inscrip-  
tions.

Certain religious inscriptions have yet to be noticed. A gold coin of Kerím Khán (nos. 328, 328a, p. 108,) has above the reverse inscription هو; and in the midst of the obverse inscription, dividing the distich, کریم. These words probably represent the phrase یا من هو بمن رجاه کریم, given in the Favaid as the inscription of Kerím Khán's seal.† This phrase evidently suggested the motto یا کریم.

Aḡa Muḡammad Khán on his largest gold pieces inscribes-  
له الملك لله. Fet-h-'Alí Sháh as Bááb Khán uses two mottoes, that just mentioned, and العزة لله which alone is continued during his reign as Sháh.

\* Lit., sun.

† (Ald. 16,698, f. 1256) سبع مهرش این بود سبع یا من هو بمن رجاه کریم

The inscription of Muḥammad Sháh شاهنشاه انبیا محمد may be regarded as an allusive motto. The coins of Násir-ed-din bear no motto, but the allusive one هو الناصر occurs on the medal of his *kurn*, also the centenary of the Kájír Dynasty (Med. no. 3, p. 263).

Autonomous  
copper.

The copper coinage of Persia under the Sháhs is until the present reign, with insignificant exceptions, autonomous.

Types and  
Tatar Cycle.

It presents on the obverse a type, usually the figure of an animal, and on the reverse the name of the mint, preceded by ضرب, or فلوس. No doubt the first inscription should be read فلوس ضرب, the inversion being due to the habit on gold and silver money of placing the word ضرب at the foot of the coin, to be read immediately before the mint written next above it.

As the types in several instances are identical with the eponymous animals of the Tatar Cycle, it might be supposed that these at least were chosen with a chronological intention.

The animals of the Cycle are as follows, with the equivalent, apparent or probable, on the coins, and the animals on the coins not in the cycle.

Tatar Cycle.	Equivalent.	Probable Equivalent.	Non-equivalent.
Mouse			
Ox	Bull		
Tiger			
Hare	Hare		
Crocodile	Dragon		
Serpent			
Horse	Horse		
Sheep	Ibex		
Ape	Ape		
Hen	Cock	Peacock	
Dog		Elephant	
Hog			Camel
			Goose (Duck)
			Fishes
			Lion and Sun
			Lion
			Sun
			Lion and Bull
			Lion and Stag
			Ship
			Sabre.

There can be no question that some of the coin-types are derived from the animals of the Tatar Cycle. There is however no chronological reference. This is sufficiently shown by the intervals at which types recur.

The Lion and Sun and the cognate types are of different origin. The Lion and Sun is of Seljuḡ derivation, or older. The Lion and Bull and Lion and Stag may be carried back to the Achæmenid times. The Ship is an isolated type. The famous two-bladed sword of 'Alí, Zu-l-fikār, properly Zu-l-faḡār, is of course a Shí'a symbol.

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## GENEALOGICAL TREES.

In the following genealogical trees the object is to exhibit the descent of the Sháhs and other rulers, whose names are distinguished by numerals. A few names have been added of personages who may have exercised royal functions, though I have found no proof that they did so, as Ḥamza the son of Muḥammad Khudabanda, and others of the first historical importance, as Ḥaidar, the brother of the king just mentioned. Where royal personages have apparently been personated their names are here given, as Ṣafí and Sám, the sons of Sultán Husain Sháh. I have been able to place the sons in order of seniority with the exception of those of Sultán Husain Sháh.



# GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŞAFAVIS.

JUNĀID

Ḥaidar

I. Isma'īl I.

II. Ṭahmāsp I.

IV. Muḥammad Khudabanda

III. Isma'īl II.

Shāh Shujā' I.

Ḥamza

V. 'Abbās I.

Şafī Mīrza

Daur. = Zubeida<sup>2</sup> = 'Isa Khān

VI. Şafī I.

Daur. = Jehān-bānu

VII. 'Abbās II.

Daur. Izz-i-sharif = 'Abdallah

VIII. Şafī (II.) Sulaimān I.

IX. Sulṭān Ḥusain

Daur. Shehr-bānu =<sup>3</sup> Muḥammad Dā-ūd

X. Ṭahmāsp II. Şafī Sūm

Daur. = Sayyid Muntaza

Daur. = Riza-Kuli

Abu-L-Kāsim<sup>4</sup>

XII. Muḥammad Sulaimān II.<sup>5</sup>

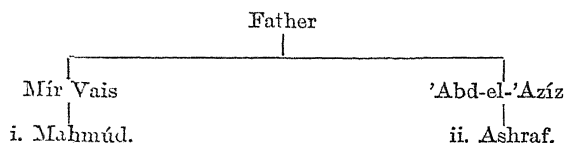
XI. 'Abbās III. Sulṭān Ḥusain II.

XIII. Isma'īl (III.) IV. Shāh Rukh

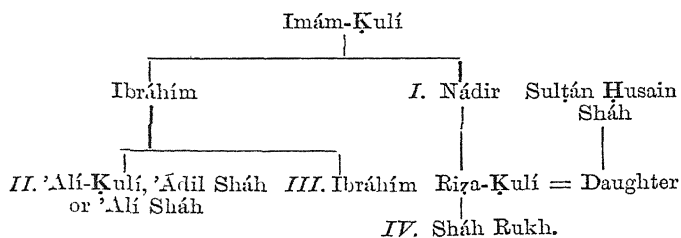
Sayyid Almuad<sup>5</sup>

Sulṭān Muḥammad Mīza.

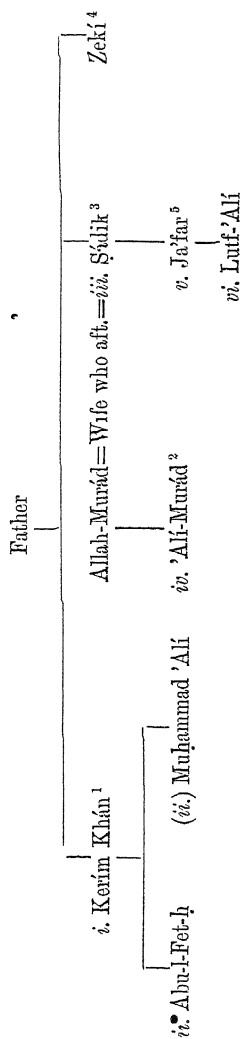
## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE AFGHANS.



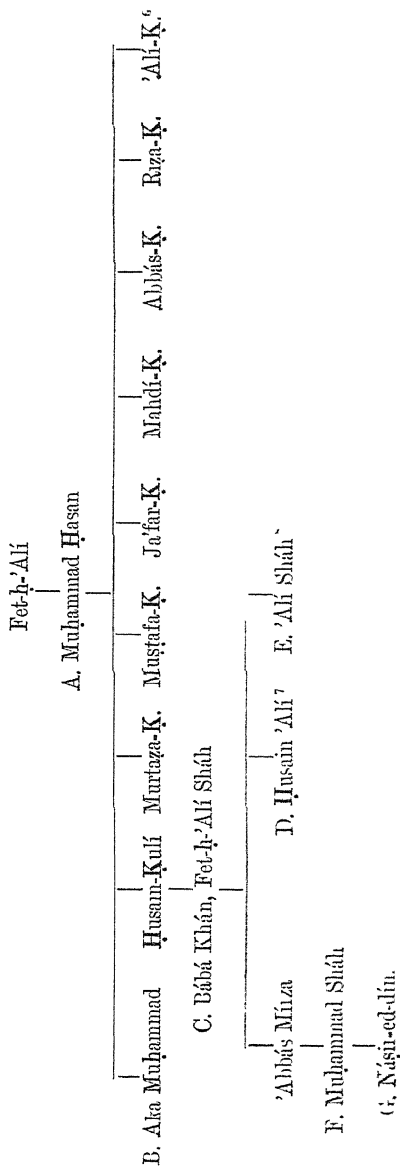
## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE EFSHÁRIS.



# GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ZANDS.



# GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KÁJÁRS.



## NOTES TO THE PEDIGREES.

## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ŞAFAVIS.

1. The infant heir of Isma'il. *'Ālam-áráí*, Add. 16,684, f. 62b.
2. *Tezkira-i-Āl-i-Dá-úd*, f. 32 a, for this female descent from 'Abbás I.
3. Ib. Fol. 64 b—65 b.
4. Ib. Fol. 34 b.
5. Ib. Fol. 37 a.
6. Ib. Fol. 64 b.

## GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE ZANDS AND KÁJÁRS.

1. Muhammad Kerím, originally called Tushmál-Kerím. *Zínat-et-Tavárikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171 b.
2. 'Alí-Murád was foster-sister's son of Zekí Khán and son of 'Allah-Murád Khán. His mother, after his father's death, took refuge in Şádík Khán's harám, and became mother of Muhammad Ja'far Khán. *Gíllí-Kusháí*, f. 91 a. In the *Zínat*, Sayyid-Murád Khán and his fellow conspirators against Ja'far, Dín Murád and Sháh Murád, are called sons of the paternal uncle, 'Alí Murád Khán (*Ibid.* 32 a). 'Alí-Murád is always called a Zand, but I have been unable to ascertain his relationship to other members of the family.
3. Muhammad Şádík.
4. Zekí, younger brother of Kerím Khán. *Faváid*, Add. 16,698, f. 129 b.
5. Muhammad Ja'far. *Gíllí-Kusháí*, f. 91 a.
6. This list in order is taken from the *Tárikh-i-Kájária* (lithogr.) 10 a, and given on account of the importance of the personages.
7. Fermán-Fermá.
8. Zill-i-Sultán.

## E R R A T A.

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- P. 19, l. 1, *for* Moḥammad *read* Muḥammad  
 „ 25, ll. 8, 11, 12, *for* هست *read* (؟) است  
 „ 30, l. 2, *for* 1666 *read* 1667  
 „ 67, „ 14, 25, *dele* (die of 1137)  
 „ 86, „ 4, *for* “ with name of ” *read* “ with allusion to ”  
 „ 91, „ 4, *for* 1750 *read* 1749  
 „ 98, „ 7, transpose lines of distich  
 „ „ „ 4 from foot, *for* سه *read* شه  
 „ 108, „ 15 „ „ با ایمن „ یا من  
 „ 122, „ 9 „ „ الامام „ الامان  
 „ „ „ 13 „ „ امام of م „ ان of ن  
 „ 132, „ 2 „ „ Fat-h „ Fet-h  
 „ 140, „ 1 „ „ Jaa'far „ Ja'far  
 „ 153, last line, insert PL. XIII.  
 „ 177, l. 4, *for* انبيا *read* انبيا  
 „ 190, „ 12, *dele* PL. XV.  
 „ 205, „ 2, *for* Arz-i-kuds *read* Arz-i-aḳdas  
 „ „ „ 10, „ ارض قدس „ ارض (!) قدس  
 „ 232, „ 7 from foot, *for* sun *read* sun, rayed  
 „ 266 „ 13, insert PL. I.  
 „ 322, „ 3, transfer distich to p. 319, line 15  
 PL. XII, title, *for* Fat-h *read* Fet-h  
 „ „ „ Jaa'far „ Ja'far

A B L



# ŞAFAVIS.

## I.—ISMA'ÎL I.

A.H. 907—930=A.D. 1502—1524.

GOLD.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله الله  
على ولى

Margin, in cartouches,

حسن | حسين | [چو] [ر] | موسى على | على محمد |  
[على] [على] حسن محمد

Reverse,

السلطان العا[د]  
الكامل الساجد الوالى ابو  
[ا] لمظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان خلد  
الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و . . .

| ضرب ٦ هر ٩ اة

[ب]



Shīrāz, 922.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of على  
repeated, the ع making a rosette in centre,

حسين محمد على | حسن محمد على | جعفر [موسى] على |  
حسن محمد على

Margin, ... .. الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله ٩٢٢

Rev.

السلطان العادل

الكامل الهادى الوالى

[١] بو المظفر اسمعيل شاه

[ش]يراب

بهادر... .. ضرسلطانه ١...

[٤] ملك... ..

Countermark on obv.

ل  
عد

شيراز

PL. I V 5, Wt 13.7

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area within square, formed by على in margin.

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول

الله على ولي الله

Margin, in segments,

حسين حسن على | ..... على | ..... على | محمد حسن على

Rev. Area,

اسمعيل شاه خلد الله .....  
... المظفر بها [در] خان  
وسلطانه  
... ضرب

PL. I. *N* 15, Wt 119

SILVER.

4

Mint obliterated, 908.

Obv. Area within square, formed by علم,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Margin,

حسن | محمد علی | حسین | محمد علی | .... [علی] | محمد علی

Rev.

السلطان الجهاد  
[۱] لكامل السهاد الوالی ابو  
..... شاه اسمعیل بهادر خان ۸۰ الصف [و] ۷

At 9, Wt 71.5

5

Astarábád, date obliterated.

Olv. as (4), but area third line

على والى الله

Margin,

حسن	جعفر	حسین	[حسن]
محمد علی	موسیٰ علی	محمد علی	محمد علی

Rev. as (4), but lines 3 foll. read

المظفر شاه اسمعیل بهادر خان الصفوح  
..... ملکہ (؟) ضرب استرabad  
سلطانہ]

(استرأباد of [نه] سلط serves for ا of ل)

Re '9, Wt 69 7

ŞAFAVIS.

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but **ی** instead of **ے**.

Æ 9, Wt. 70.3

7

Sulṭānīya, date obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (6).

Margin, in segments,

محمد حسین علی | جعفر سی علی | محمد حسن علی | محمد حسن علی

Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending

الصفوی خلد الله تعالی  
سلطانہ سلطانیہ . . .

Æ 95, Wt. 69.3

8

Tabríz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area in circle, لا اله الا الله  
محمد علی و آل الله  
[رسو]

Margin, in six cartouches,

| | [مو] سے علی | محمد علی | | |

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]  
الكامل الهاد الوالی ایو المظفر شاه  
بهادر خان خلد الله . . . . .  
سمعیل الصفوی  
سلطانہ تبریز

Æ 9, Wt. 67.3

Merv, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle, لا اله الا الله  
محمد ل  
 ل الله على الله  
 رسو و

Margin, in six cartouches,

| ..... | على محمد | موسى | على محمد |  
 حسن | محمد على | على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I R 9, Wt. 70·7

Merv, [9½]5.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على

لا اله الا الله  
 الله  
 محمد ل اولله  
 رسو على ل

Margin, in segments,

| حسين | جعفر | موسى محمد على | حسن محمد على |  
 حسن على محمد على

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
 اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان  
 الصفوح خلد ملكه مر[و]  
 م  
 م  
 م

(Second line in a border.)

PL. I R 8, Wt. 47·7

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area in circle, لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
على واله لله

Margin, in six cartouches,

محمد | علي | [مو] سي | علي | | | |

Rev.

السلطان [ن] .....  
الكامل الهاد الوال ابو ال [مظفر] ...  
اسماعيل خلد .....  
[بها] در خان الصفو .  
.....

Æ 11, Wt 73.2

Mint obliterated, 915.

Obv., in square formed by علي in margin,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
ولي الله  
علي

Margin,

حسين | [حسن] | حسن | سي مو | جعفر علي | محمد علي | محمد علي | محمد علي

Rev.

[الع] [د] ل  
[ال] سلطان [ابو المظفر اسماعيل شاه بهاد] [ر] [خا] [ن]  
خلد [ا] لاه ملكه و سلطانه

13

Aberkúh, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by **عل** in margin,

[لا اله الا الله]

محمد رسول الله

**عل** ولي الله

Margin, in segments,

[عل] | . . | بن محمد عل | جعفر موسى عل | **عل** |

Rev.

السلطان

الغازي في س[ميل] الله

ابو المظفر الله

اسماعيل يهاد[ر خان خلد]

. . . . .

In centre, within sixfoil,

ضرب

ابرقوه

٩٢٨

سنة

Æ 8, Wt 120 G

14

Shíráz, 928.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

. . . . .

Margin, **عل** محمد **عل** موسى . . . . .. . . . . **عل** حسن . . . . .

Rev.

سلطان

شاه اسماعيل

٩٢٨

شيراز

. . . . .

Æ 7 Wt 60 G

Káshán, 928.

Obv. Area, in square formed by **علی** repeated, within lozenge,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله (*sic*)

على ولي الله

In angles, **محمد** | **جعفر على** | **حسن على** | **حسن على** <sup>س</sup> **محمد**

Margin, in segments, the following lines :

[ناد] عليا مظهر [العجائب]

[تجده] عو[نا] لك [فى النوائب]

[كل] هم [و] غم سينجل

بولايترك يا على يا على يا على

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]

الكامل ا الهادى

ابو لمظفر

شاه اسمعيل [بها] درخا[ن]

الصفوى [ملا] [ه]

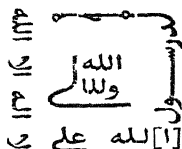
In centre, within sixfoil, **ضرب****كاشان****سنة**

٩٢٨

16

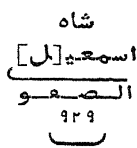
Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,



Margin, in segments, [م]وسى alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil,



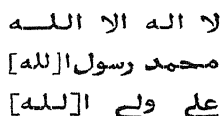
Margin obscure.

AR. 6, Wt. 30 2

17

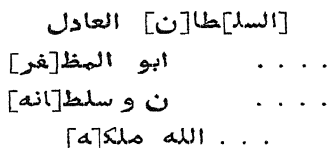
Āmul, fifth year ? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by على in margin,



Margin, | [على] | [على] | حسن محمد على | محمد على

Rev.



... الله ملكه [ه]

..

In centre, within sixfoil, سنة

مل

•

AR. 7, Wt. 53 1



17a

Demávend, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ر  
 رسول الله  
 و  
 لله  
 على

Margin, in four cartouches,

| محمد على حسن | جعفرى | موسى على | محمد |

Rev.

[الـسلطان] [الـعادل]  
 [الكامل الهادى الوالى ابو]  
 [اهـ] ظفر شاه در ن  
 [ا] سمعيل به اخا  
 [ا] لصفوى الحسين سنة . . .  
 خلد الله ملكه

In centre, within border, دماوند

R. 95, Wt. 119.5

18.

Kazvín? date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 على ولى الله

Margin, محمد على . . . . . موسى على

محمد على حسين (size) محمد

Rev.

السلطان العادل النكا[مل]  
 [ا]لهادى الولى (sic)  
 [اب]و[ا]لمظفر الصفوح  
 خلد الله  
 [مد]ك[ه]وسلطانه قزىن و؟

In centre, within quatrefoil,

شاه  
 سمعيل  
 بهادر خان

Pl. I. B 11, Wt. 288.

18a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, arranged in mill-sail pattern formed of على repeated,  
 the ع making a rosette in centre,

محمّد | محمّد | محمّد | محمّد  
 حسين على | حسن على | حسن على | جعفر<sup>مو</sup> على<sup>س</sup>

Margin, in four cartouches,

..... [وس]ول | الله على و | .....

Rev.

[الس]لمطان[ن] العادل  
 [النكا]مل الهادى الولى  
 سلطان سمعيل شاه  
 [خا]ن الصوى (sic) خلد الله

.....

B 9, Wt. 120.7

~~~~~

## II.—ṬAHMÁSP I.

A.H. 980—984=A.D. 1524—1526.

G O L D.

19

Mint and date obliterated.

Counterstruck.\*

Obv. Area, within square,

[لا] اله الا الله  
 محمد رسول  
 الله  
 على [الله]

Margin, | ك ..... بك (?) به [ادر] | .... | ..... | ..... |

Rev.

.....  
 [ال]امل الهادى الو...  
 ... [المظ]فر ..... [شاه]  
 بها [د]ر  
 م  
 .....

Counterstruck on rev., with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه  
 طهماسب  
 ضرب ل  
 عد

A<sup>7</sup> 7, Wt 59

\* An earlier coin of Ṭahmásp or a vassal issued.

SILVER.

20

Hamadán, 938.

Obv. Area, within square formed by على repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
على ولي الله

Margin, | حسين | جعفر على | موسى | جعفر على | محمد على |

Rev. Area,

السلطان العادل الهادي  
خان  
[المظفر] بهادر  
..... خلد الله .....  
.....

Centre, within ornamental border,

شاه تهماسب  
همدان  
صوب

(Letters, &c., interlaced. شاه تهماسب written طهماسب; ۳ united to ۱, and ۸ to ۱ of همدان, which is affixed to ط.)

21

Isfahán, 949.

Obv. within sixfoil,

لا إله إلا الله  
 محمد  
 [رسول] الله  
 [الله] على و  
 ل

Margin, in cartouches,

على | | | محمد على | محمد حسن

Rev.

[ش] [ه] طهماسب  
 ضرب اصفهان  
 س  
 [الله] ه  
 ٩٤٩  
 خلد ملكه و سلطانه

R 7, Wt 80

22

Isfahán, 955.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على repeated,

لا إله إلا الله  
 محمد رسول  
 على ولي الله

Margin,

حسين محمد على | حسن [محمد] على | حسن محمد على |  
 على . . . . .

Rev.

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . [ل] و ال

خان الحسيني خلد (?) الله غلا [مر]

In centre, within oblong eightfoil,

شاه طهماسب  
 ٩٥٥  
 ضرب اصفهان

R 8, Wt. 68 3

23

Mesh-hed, 976.

Obv. within ornamented circle,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ولي على  
 الله

Margin, in two compartments,

... ح ... على جعفر | موسى على م [حمد]  
 محمد  
 ....

Rev., in border formed by compartments of margin,

رضا  
 امام  
 مشهد  
 ٩٧٦  
 ضرب

Margin, in two compartments,

[السلطان العادل غ] لام على بن ابي طالب |  
 عليه السلام ابو المظ [فر] الحسيني [الصفوح]

PL I. R. '8, Wt. 35.1

24

Same mint and date.

Similar; but in rev. margin legible

السلطان العادل الحسيني الصفوح

[I O C] R. '95, Wt. 71.2



Rev. [ال]كامل الس[اد]ع . . . . .  
 [ابو المظفر] بهادر  
 الله  
 ه [خ]لد ملكه . . . . .  
 و

Centre, within quatrefoil,

سب  
 طهر  
 شا قوم (sic)  
 صرب

At 75, Wt 6.14

26

Herát, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by عل repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
رسوال الله  
عل  
 و

Margin, محمد حسن  
 [مو] سى محمد  
 عل عل عل عل

Rev

[السلطان] العادل  
 [الكامل] الس[اد]ع ابو المظفر  
 [طهر]اسب شاه بهادر خان  
 . الله تعالى . . . و سلطانه  
 . . . هو (?) .

In centre, within ornamental border,

هراة  
 صرب

Pl. 1 75, Wt 41.1

D



Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within border formed by cartouches,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
على ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

على محمد حسين | على جعفر | على محمد حسن |  
على محمد حسن |

Rev.

[السلطان]  
[الكا] [م] ل ا لهاد  
[ابو] خان  
[الم] ظفر بهادر  
[الص] فوع الحسيني . . .  
. . . . .

Centre, within ornamental border,

سپ  
شاه  
طهما

~~~~~

# IV.—SULTĀN MOḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

A. H. 985—996 = A. D. 1578—1587.

G O L D.

27a

Iṣfahān, 985.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil border,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسو  
علي ال لله  
ولي الله

Margin, within cartouches,

علي حسن حسين | علي محمد جعفر | [موسى علي محمد  
.... . |

Rev. Area, within border of many foils,

عليه و ...

السلام [م]

غلام امام محمد مهد

ابو لمظفر محمد ..

سلطا \* نا [د] ..

ضر | صفه-ان  
ب ٩٨٥

Margin, خلد الله ملكه .. . . .

PL I. A<sup>o</sup> 8, Wt 71.5

Sarí, date obliterated.

Obv., لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولي الله]

In centre, within fleur-de-lis border,

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداینده باد [\* غلام علی] ابی طالب علیه السلام

LR 75, Wt 28.

Similar.

Obv., لا اله الا الله محمد [ر]سول الله على ولي الله

In centre, as (27b),

ی  
رسا  
ضرب

Rev., in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداینده باد ^ علام علی [ابی طالب علیه] السلام

Pr I LR 7, Wt 27.

---

\* باد is probably the beginning of بادشاه, the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription

# V.—ʿABBÁS I.

A.H. 996—1038=A.D. 1587—1629.

GOLD.

28

Işfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
الله  
رسول  
على  
ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

جعفر | [موسی] علی محمد |  
| |

Rev Area, in ornamental border,

ن  
اصفها  
ضرب

Margin,

المظفر عباس شاه حلد . . . . . نه و

Huwaiza, date obliterated

Similar :

but obv. margin, | | | عَلَى حَسَنِ عَلَى حَسَنِ

Æ 9, Wt. 1

## VI.—ŞAFÍ (I.)

A.H. 1038—1052=A.D. 1629—1642.

SILVER.

34

Eniván, 1038.

Obv.

[الله]

[لا اله الا الله]

[محمد رسول الله]

[الله]

Rev

بسم الله

صرايرون<sup>38</sup>

ب

[I O C] Æ 9, Wt. 1

31a

Işfahán, 1039.

Obv.

لله  
لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 و  
 [الله]

Rev.

از جان شاه [ه]  
[ا]ست صفی  
 [ع]لام صفهان<sup>۳۹</sup>  
 ضر  
 ب

Rev. inscription reads شاه از جان غلام صفی است or  
 شاه است از جان غلام صفی

PL. II. R 85, Wt 11

35

Işfahán, 103[8].

Obv.

[الله]  
 لا اله الا [ا]  
محمد  
[رسول] اعلى لله  
 [و]لى الله

Rev.

یت  
 [بنه]د [ه] شاه ولا  
صفی  
 [ا] صفهان  
 ۱.۳

...

PL. II. R 75, Wt.

## VII.—'ABBÁS II.

A.H. 1052—1077=A.D. 1642—1666.

## DISTICHS.

بگیتی سکهٔ صاحبقرانی  
 زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی  
 بگیتی آنکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی  
 ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

## SILVER.

36

Tabríz, 1059.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
 على حسن محمد

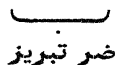
Rev. Area,

بگیت سکهٔ صاحبقرانی  
 ۱۰۵۹  
زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی  
 ضرب تبریز

36a

Tabríz, 1062.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٤٢, and



Æ 95, Wt. 112.7

37

Mint obliterated, 1065.

Obverse Area similar to (36): no margin.

Reverse similar to (36), but ends ه ه . . . . .

*Pres. cat.* Æ 65, Wt. 27.1

38

Tabríz, 1066.

Similar to (36), but rev. ends <sup>٦٤</sup>ضرب تبریز.

Æ 1', Wt. 113.2

39

Tabríz, 1069.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٦٩

Æ 1 15, Wt. 141.5

40

Tabríz, 1070.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧٠

Æ 135, Wt. 141.8

41

Mint obliterated, 1071.

Similar to (36), date ١٠٧١

*Pres. cat.* Æ 1 16, Wt. 135.8



42

Mint obliterated, 1072.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۲

*Proceed.* R 111, Wt 121.2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۳.

R 105, Wt. 139.1

44

Eriván, 1075.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۵; rev. ends ض[رب] ایروان .

[I. O. C.] R 105, Wt. 128.4

45

Tiflis, 107x.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷; rev. ends ض[رب] تغلیس .

R 112, Wt 140.1

46

Tiflis, date obliterated.

Similar to (36), but order of rev. changed in details, and تغلیس v .

R 112, Wt 139.7

47

Tabríz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله على الله  
 ولى ا

ال[هم صل على] النبى والولى والبتول والسبطین  
 والسجاد والباقر والصادق والكاسم والرضا والتقى و[السنى]  
 والزهكى و[المهدى]

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی  
زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

ضرب [تبریز]

PL II R 1'6, Wt. 566 g

48

Huwaiza, 1054.

Obv. Area,

[الله]  
لی  
علی و

Margin,

رسول الله . . . . .

Rev.

. . . . .

لا . . . . .  
[ضرب عباس]

In centre,

[یزد]  
[ه]  
ح  
ب

[Rev. inser. should read بنده شاه ولایت عباس ضرب حویزه]

R 75, Wt. 41.5

49

Huwaiza, 1072?

Similar ; but rev. centre,

یز [ه]  
ح  
ب (P)  
ب

R 75, Wt. 48 g

## VIII.—SULAIMĀN I. (ŞAFĪ II.)

A.H. 1077—1105=A.D. 1666—1694.

## DISTICHS.

بہر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان  
 سکہؑ خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان  
 سکہؑ مہر علیؑ را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
 کشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

## SILVER.

50

Işfahān, 1082.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Margin, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد

على حسن محمد

Rev.

شاه ولا

يم

سلیمان بنده

ب

ضر صفهان


۱۰۸۲۱

51

Ganja, 1086.

Similar to (50); but

١٠٨٦  
گنجہ

Obv. countermark of Dutch E.I.C. 

AR '85, Wt. 111.5

52

Tabriz, 1087.

Similar to (50), but obv. no margin; rev. last line,

٨٧  
تبریز

Pierced. AR '6, Wt. 26.5

53

Isfahán, 1090.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
—  
رسول الله على الله  
ولى ا

Margin, traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. as (50), but

ضرب  
اصفهان  
١٠٩٠

AR '55, Wt. 27.9

54

Same mint, and date (?)

Similar, but obv. no margin visible.

Rev.

١٠٩  
اصفهان  
ا

Unit of date wanting?

AR '55, Wt. 10.5

55

Tabríz, 1092.

Obv. Arca,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 و الله

Margin as (50).

Rev. as (50), but

تبریز and سليمان  
 ١٠٩٢

Æ 65, Wt 27.5

56

Işfahán, 1093.

Similar to (53), but date ١٠٩٣

Æ 55, Wt 27.5

57

Işfahán, 1096.

Obv. as (50), same die.

Rev.

رضاع  
بهو تحصيل انس و جان مق[تدا]  
 سكه خيرا بر زر زد  
سليمان جهان  
 ضر صفهان ١٠٩٦

PL II. [I O. C.] Æ 17, Wt. 541.

58

Nakhchuván, 1096.

۱۰۹۶

Similar to (50) ; but rev., naskhi and بنده, and

نخجوان  
ضر

PL. III. R 1, Wt. 113 6

59

Similar.

R 75, Wt. 57 1

60

Similar, but نخجوان.

Preced. R 6, Wt. 28

61

Işfahán, 1097.

Similar to (50), but rev., naskhi ; above first line ۱۰۹۷, last lines

اصفهان  
ضر

R 6, Wt. 27 1

62

Nakhchuván, 1097.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev.

شاه ولایت  
بنده  
سلیمان نخجوان  
۱۰۹۷  
[ضر]

Preced. R 11, Wt. 110 7

63

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سلیمان

R 99, Wt. 114 9

64

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev.

سلیمان<sup>۱۰۹۷</sup>*Proced.* R 1, Wt. 111 3

65

Same mint and date.

Similar to (63), but obv. no margin.

R 75, Wt. 56 9

66

Hamadán, 1097.

Similar to (50); but rev, naskhi; and above first line ۱۰۹۷  
mint همدان

R 75, Wt. 57 3

67

Resht, 1098.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

شت<sup>۱۰۹۸</sup>  
ر

R 6, Wt. 29 6

68

Isfahán, 1099.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. Area similar to (50), but naskhi, and above first line  
۱۰۹۹; inser ends

—

ضر  
اصفهان

Margin, nestalik, in two cartouches,

سکه [مهر] علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان  
گست از [وض]ل خدا محکوم فرمانر جهان

Pr III R 19, Wt. 561 9

69

Isfahán, 1099.

Similar, but without margins.

Æ 5, Wt 11.5

70

Tabííz, 1099.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin; rev. mint and date

يز ١٠٩٩  
تبر

Æ 55, Wt. 29

71

Isfahán, 109 r.

Obv. similar to (57).

Rev.

رضاع  
 بهر [ق] حصيل مقتدا  
 انس و جان سكه خيرا  
 ..  
 [ر] [زر ز] د سليمان [جهان]  
 .. صفهان

Preserved. Æ 14, Wt. 252.2

72

Nakhchuván, 1101.

Similar to (62), but obv. no margin.

Rev.

سليمان

Preserved. Æ 45, Wt 26.4



73

Ganja, 1103.

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and

۱۱۰۳  
گنجہ

Æ 1\*, Wt 115

74

Isfahán, 1104.

Obv. as (68).

Rev. Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but  
above,

۱۱۰۴  
سنه

Margin in cartouches, as (68).

Æ 1 55, Wt 285 1

74a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50).

Rev. similar to (62),

۱۱۰۵  
گنجہ

Æ 95, Wt. 114 7

75

Kazvín, 10xx.

Similar to (53), but rev. ends

۱۰  
قزوین

*Twice pierced* Æ 45, Wt 10 4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date ۱۰

Æ 5, Wt. 11 6

77

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre, الله

على و

Rev. [بنده شاه ولايت سليمه] ان ضر

In centre, يزه

حو

١٠٨٤

ب

*Pierced.* R 8, Wt 49.6

78

1084 (١٨٤).

*Pierced* R 75, Wt 50.6

79

1085 (١٠٨٥).

Obv. لا اله الا لله (sic) الخ

PL III. R 75, Wt. 53.1

80

1085 ( ٨٥).

*Pierced.* R 75, Wt. 49.

81

1085.

Rev. centre,

يزه

حو

٠٨٥

ب

*Pierced.* R 75, Wt 49.1

82

1086 (1806).

*Pierced.* R 8, Wt. 532

83

1087 (1807).

Date written as on (81).

*Pierced.* R 85, Wt. 527

84

1088 (1808).

Date written as on (81).

R 7, Wt. 487

85

1089 (1809).

Date written as on (81).

R 7, Wt. 511

86

Sulaimán ?

No date.

Rev. centre,

هـ —

و —

و —

Outer inser. obscure.

*Pierced.* R 8, Wt. 51

87

Similar to (86).

R 8, Wt. 536

## IX.—SULTĀN ḤUSAIN.

A.H. 1105—1135=A.D. 1694—1722.

## DISTICH.

کشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقیں  
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

## GOLD.

SS

Isfahán, 1131.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله (\*محمد)

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
على حسن محمد

Rev.

شاه ولا

يتم

بنده حسين

۱۱۳۱

ب

ضر

اصفهان

PL. III. Pierced. A 785, Wt 50.3

## S I L V E R.

89

Tiflis, 1107.

Obv.

لله  
 لا اله الا  
 محمد  
رسول الله على  
 ولي الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق و  
 المشرقين در جهان امير المومنين  
کله  
 سلطان حسين  
 ۱۱۰۷  
ضر تفليس

Æ 1'35, Wt 131.5

90

Tabriz? 1110.

Obv.

لله  
لا اله الا على  
محمد رسول الله ولى الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سکه از  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 توفیق المشرقین  
 ۱۱۱۰  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [د]ر جهان امیر المومنین  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [سل]طان حسین  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [ضر]ر  
 [تبر]یز(?)

Æ 95, Wt 112.8

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but گنجه

Æ 1', Wt. 111.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110

Similar to (90).

Pierced. Æ 65, Wt 26.5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date ۱۱۱۲.

Pierced Æ ۶۵, Wt 112.7

93

Isfahán, 1113.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 الله

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

صاحب سكه از  
گش  
 توفيق رب المشرقين در ن  
جا  
 امير المومنين سلطان حسين  
 ۱۱۳  
كل  
 ضرابخانه  
 ب

Pl. III AR 125, Wt. 111 1/2

94

Mint obliterated, 1113.

Similar to (90).

Pierced [I O C] AR 105, Wt. 112.3

95

Similar.

Pierced AR 75, Wt. 51.5

96

Isfahán, 1118.

Obv.

لا اله  
 الا الله محمد  
 رسول الله  
 على ولي الله

Margin within six cartouches, similar to (88).

Rev.

\* لله  
 السلطان العادل  
الهادي الكامل الو ابو المظفر  
 السلطان بن بهادر خان  
 السلطان ضرب اصفهان  
 الصفو خلد ا وسلطان  
 ملكه

In centre, in quatrefoil,

شاه حسين  
 سلطان

۱۱۱۸

PL. III. R 2 1, Wt 836·6

97

Isfahān, 1121.

Obv.

الله  
 لا اله الا ا  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 يسه  
 بنده حسين ن  
 ب  
 ضر اصفها

۱۱۲۱

Pl. IV. R 3 15, Wt. 4918·

\* The initial letter of الله in ملكه ا خلد الله ملكه is at the base of the inscription; and الوالى is written الولى unless the ا of ابو has double use.



98

Işfahán, 1123.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

بنده ن حسین

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر اصفها

۱۱۲۳

[I O C] R 17, Wt. 101.2

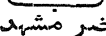
99

Same (same die).

Pl IV R 165, Wt 261

100

Mesh-hed, 1124.

Similar to (88), date ۱۱۲۴, and  ضر مشهد

R 1, Wt 53

101

Eriván, 1125.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

۱۱۲۵

بنده حسین ن

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر ایروا

Pierced R 6, Wt. 117

102

İşfahân, 1127.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله محمد علي  
رسول الله ولي الله

Rev

١٢٧  
شاه ولايت  
بنده ن حسين  
ضرب  
اصفها

R 1 × 65, Wt 129.3

103

Similar, 1127

Pl V R 7 × 15, Wt 51.3

104

Same mint and date.

Obv.

الله  
لا اله الا ا  
—————  
[ن]بی ا[لله] علی ولی الله

Rev.

شاه ولا  
يت  
١١٢٧  
بنده حسين ن  
ضرب  
صف[ها]

R 45, Wt. 57.3

105

Işfahán, date wanting.

Similar to (104).

R 3, Wt. 11.5

105a

Eriván, 1127.

Similar to 102; obv. varied, 1127: rev. ends

بنده حسین ایروان  
 ضرب

R 1' x 7, Wt. 13.5

106

Işfahán, 1129.

Obv. area similar to (88); no margin.

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یس  
 بنده حسین اصفهان  
 ضرب

1129

R 1', Wt. 8.21

107

Tabríz, 1129.

Obv. area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev.

حسین  
 شاه یس  
 بنده  
 ضرب ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

و تبریز  
 1129

السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان خلد  
 الله ملكه و سلطانه

R 1'1 x 7, Wt. 13.5

108

Similar, but

Rev. centre,

١١٢٩  
تبریز

Pl. V. .R 1058, Wt 134.2

109

Isfahán, 1130.

Similar to (106),

ضر  
١١٣٠*Pierced* .R 105, Wt 67.7

110

Similar ; but rev.,

شاه ولا  
یم  
١١٣٠  
بنده ن حسین  
ضر  
صفها  
ا*Pierced.* .R 105, Wt. 76.1

110a

Similar ; but rev.,

ن  
ضر  
اصفها

.R 105, Wt. 83.2

111

Tabríz, 1130.

Similar to (106), but تبریز and ١١٣٠.

*Pierced.* .R 105, Wt. 78.0


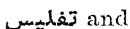
111a

Similar to (111) rev. same die.

AR 1, Wt. 83.5

112

Tiflis, 1130

Similar to (106), but  and *Pierced.* AR 95, Wt. 71.8


112a

Similar.

AR 9, Wt. 82.8

113

Kazvin, 1130.




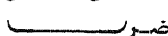

Similar, but .*Pierced.* AR 1, Wt. 62.8

114

Káshán, 1130.

Obv similar to (106).

Rev

AR 105, Wt. 62.3

114a

Similar.

*Twice pierced.* AR 1, Wt. 75.7

115

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (106), order of letters varied.

Rev.

عل  
 ۱۱۳  
 استان حسین  
 کلب  
 ضر مشهد  
 ب

(The order is حسین کلب استان علی)

*Twice pierced* PL V AR 95, Wt 80.8

116

Nakhehuván, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یم  
 بنده حسین ن  
 ب  
 ضر نخجوا ۱۱۳۰

AR 1', Wt 82.7

116a

Similar.

*Pierced* AR 9, Wt 77.8

117

Iṣfahán, 1131.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یم  
 بنده حسین ضر اصفهان  
 ب

1131

AR 11, Wt 80.1

117a

Obv. similar to (117); but rev. similar to (110), حسین

*Twice pierced* R 105, Wt. 66

117b

Eriván, 1131.

Similar to (101); but last line of rev. ends ۱۱۳۱

R 95, Wt. 83.2

118

Tabríz, 1131.

Similar to (111), ۱۱۳۱

R 95, Wt. 83.1

119

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar to (112), ۱۱۳۱

R 9, Wt. 83

120, 120a

Tiflis, 1131.

Similar, varied.

(Rev. of 120 same die as 119) [I O C] R 9, Wt. 82.6

*Pierced* R 9, Wt. 81

121

Similar.

*Pierced.* R 5, Wt. 20.1

122

Kazvín, 1131.

Obv. Area, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (88).

Margin similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border, similar to (113): ۱۱۳۱.

*Pierced* R 115, Wt. 79.4

123

Iṣfahán, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev. similar to (106); but صفهان : ۱۱۳۲

Æ 105, Wt. 80.3

124

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev. similar to (106) : ۱۱۳۲

*Twice pierced.* Æ 1, Wt. 82.5

125

Similar; but rev. similar to (110) : ۱۱۳۲

Æ 1, Wt. 82.6

126

Eriván, 1132

Similar to (101) : ۱۱۳۲

*Pierced* Æ 95, Wt. 79.2

127

Similar.

Æ 9, Wt. 83.1

127a

Resht, 1132.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یم  
 بنده حسین رشت  
 ۱۱۳۲

ضر ۱۱۳۲

Æ 95, Wt. 82.3



128

Kazvín, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113): ۱۱۳۲

[I O C.] *R* 1, Wt 83.9

129

Isfahán, 1133.

Obv. as (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا

یم

۱۱۳۳  
بمدهن حسین

اصفها

*Pierced.* *R* 1.05, Wt. 67.1

130

Similar, but ۱۱۳۳ حسین

*R* 1, Wt 69.8

131

Tabríz, 1133.

Similar to (88), but ۱۱۳۳ and

اصفها

ضرت تبریز

*P.L. V* *R* 1, Wt 83.2

131a

Similar to (111): ۱۱۳۳

*Pierced.* *R* 9, Wt 77.8

132

Tiflis, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88)

Rev., within ornamental border,

شاه ولا  
 یم  
 [ب]د[ه] حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 [ضر ت]لمیس

*With two rings, and pierced* R 85, Wt 68.6

133

Nakhchuván, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یم  
 بنده حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 ضر نخجوان

*Pierced* R 95, Wt 82.6

134

Tabríz, 1134.

Similar, but rev., within ornamental border,

۱۱۳۴ and تبریز

Pl V R 11, Wt 83.1

135—138.

Similar, varied in ornaments.

R 95, Wt 83.

R 1, Wt. 83.3

*Pierced* R 95, Wt 81.2[L.O.C.] *Pierced* R 95, Wt 63.4

147

Isfāhan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

۱۱۴۲  
ضرب صفهان

AR 9, Wt. 53.6

148

Similar :

Rev. ۱۱۴۲  
ضرب صفهان

AR 95, Wt. 52.7

## SILVER.

149

Tabríz, 1134.\*

Similar to (147), تبریز ۱۱۳۴

PL V. AR 1, Wt. 82.4

150

Tabríz, 1135.

Similar to (146), تبریز ۱۱۳۵

Pierced AR 1.05, Wt. 80.5

151—155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev. same die as 150) AR 1, Wt. 79.1

AR 1, Wt. 82.8

(Rev. same die as 152) Pierced AR 1.05, Wt. 82.6

Pierced. [I O C] AR 1.15, Wt. 82.7

AR 85, Wt. 62.1

\* See Introduction, § Chronology.

156

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵

*R* 1.05, Wt 83.

157

Similar to (150).

*Twice pierced.* [I.O.C] *R* .8, Wt 37.5

158

Similar.

*Pierced.* *R* .7, Wt 19.6

159

Kazvín, 1135.

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵ قزوین

*Pierced and ringed.* *R* 1, Wt. 88.2

160

Tabríz, 1136.

Similar, ۱۱۳۶ تبریز

*R* 1, Wt 82.9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

*Pierced.* *R* 1.05, Wt 82.8*Ringed.* *R* 1.1, Wt. 86.5

163, 164

Similar; ۱۱۳۷ تبریز; varied in points.

*R* 1, Wt 82.9*Ringed.* *R* 1.05, Wt 86

165


Tabríz, 1137.

Similar to (160), but obv. marg. *مو* for *موسع*; rev. ۳۷*R* .9, Wt. 52.1

166

Mázenderán, 1138.


Obv. similar to (150).

Rev. similar to (150) ; but <sup>1138</sup> and <sup>1138</sup>مازندران

R 1 15, Wt 83.

167

Resht, 1139.

Similar to (150), <sup>1139</sup>

R 1, Wt 68 5

168

Lálháján, 1139.

Similar to (150) ; but <sup>1139</sup>لاهیجان and <sup>1139</sup>توفیق حق

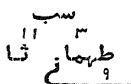
R 85, Wt. 12 9

168a

Mázenderán, 1139.

Similar to (166) ; but obv. in ornamented border, forming four cartouches in margin.

Rev.

<sup>1139</sup>

Pierced. R 1 2, Wt. 82 5

169

Mesh-hed, 1139.

Similar to (150).

Rev. <sup>1139</sup>رایج : ضوب مشهد مقدس

Pierced. R 1, Wt 61 6

170, 171

Similar ; varied in points.

Twice pierced. R 1, Wt. 62 4

Ringed R 1, Wt 81.

172

Mesh-hed, 1140.

Obv. similar to (150): but marg. <sup>یا</sup>حسن م [حمد] . . . . .Rev. similar to (169) <sup>۱۱۴۱</sup>مشهد مقدس*Twice pierced*  $\mathcal{R}$  1'1, Wt. 69.7

173

Similar; points varied.

*Pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  1 05, Wt. 79.1

174

Mázendarán, 1141.

Similar to (150): but obv. area within ornamented border,  
dividing fourfold the marg. inser.Rev. <sup>۱۱۴۱</sup>مازندران $\mathcal{R}$  1 15, Wt. 82.2

175

Mesh-hed, 1141.

Similar to (169), <sup>۱۱۴۱</sup>*Twice pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  1 05, Wt. 78.8

176

Iṣfahán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but reverse,

بگیت سکه صاحبقرانزد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب صفهان

 $\mathcal{R}$  1 85, Wt. 113.8

177

Similar to (176); but صفهان<sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>

R 105, Wt 208 8

178

Similar to (176); but ضرب صفهان<sup>۱۱ ۴</sup>

Pierced R 101, Wt. 81.

179

Obv.

لا اله الا الله علىمحمد رسول الله لو

الله

Rev. as (176); but صفهان<sup>۱۱ ۴ ۲</sup>

R 111, Wt 79 9

180

Similar; but صفهان<sup>۱۱ ۴ ۲</sup>

R 105, Wt 83 5

181

Mázandarán, 1142.

Similar to (150); but rev.

مازندران<sup>۱۱ ۴</sup>

R 05, Wt 82 9

182

Tabríz, 1143.

Similar to (150); but obv. within ornamented looped square;  
no margin; and rev.

تبریز<sup>۱۱ ۴ ۳</sup>

R 9, Wt 26 5

183

Tabríz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150); rev. similar to (182), 1144

Æ s, Wt. 27.5

*With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.*

## DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

## SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

Margin, علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی  
محمد علی حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سکه بر زر  
شد  
بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد  
شاه دین علی موسی رضا

[ضرب] مازندران



185

Similar to (184); but obv. area enclosed in scroll dividing margin.


*Ringed.*  $\mathcal{R}$  1 1, Wt. 82 1

186

Mesh-hed, 1148.

Obv. similar to (184).

Rev. Area,

مقدس  
  
 ۱۱۴۳  
 ضر مشهد


Margin, in two scrolls enclosing area,

از خبر[ا]سان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق | خدا  
 نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

*Pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  1 1, Wt. 78 4

187

Similar to (184); but rev.

  
 ۱۱۴۳  
 ضر مشهد مقدس

*Pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  1 15, Wt. 78 7

188

Obv.

لا اله الا الله على  
 محمد رسول الله لرو  
 الله

Rev. similar to (187); but enclosed in border of many foils.

PL. V. [I.O.C.]  $\mathcal{R}$  1 05, Wt. 82·5

189

Similar to (188); inscr. of obv. varied.

*Twice pierced.* R 11, Wt 79.6

190

Similar to (188); but rev. margin within ordinary border.

*Twice pierced.* R 13, Wt. 19.8

191<sup>+</sup>

Mázendarán, 1144.

Similar to (184); but rev.

۱۱۴۴  
رضا

*Pierced.* R 105, Wt 75.5

192\*

Mesh-hed, 1148.

Obv. similar to (184); but no margin.

Rev. similar to (187).

مشهد مقدس ۱۱۴۸

*Pierced* R 1, Wt. 79.8

\* Possibly of 'Abbás III.

## AFGHÁNS.

## I.—MAHMÚD.

A.H. 1135—1137=A.D. 1722—1725.

## DISTICHS.

سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب  
 فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر  
 زرشک سکهء محمود شاه عالمگیر

## SILVER.

193

Isfahán, 1135.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۵

Rev.

سکه زد

ب

ار مشرق ایران چو قرص افتا

 ۱۱۳۵  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیاد انتساب

ضد اصفهان

[ب]

## 194

Similar to (193), but obv. ۱۱۳۵ ; rev. no date ; countermark, sun.

*Pierced.* *R* 95, Wt. 69.5

## 195

Similar ; rev. same die ; countermark, sun.

*R* 95, Wt. 70.

## 196

Similar ; rev. same die ; no countermark.

*Pierced.* *R* 95, Wt. 69

## 197

Mint effaced, 1135.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

فرو رود

من .....  
 بزمین ماه وافتاب ز  
 [ر]شک .....  
 سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر  
 .....  
 . . . . .

*Pierced.* *PL VI R* 1, Wt. 69.2

## II.—ASHRAF.

A.H. 1137—1142=A.D. 1725—1729.

## DISTICHS.

باشوفى اثر نام آنجناب رسيد  
 شرف زسكه اشرف بر آفتاب رسيد  
 دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه  
 بود تعمير سكه داد گناه  
 زالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
 بزر نقش شد سكه چاريار

## G O L D.

198

Isfahán, 1137.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

\* (محمد علا)

Rev.

باشوفى اثر نام

انجنا رسيد شرف

زسكه اشرف اصاب رسيد

صو صفهان  
 ۱

PL VI. A 8, Wt. 53.2

\* Peculiar to this coin.

199

Isfahán, 1140.

Similar to (198), but 1140

A<sup>7</sup> 12, Wt. 53.5

S I L V E R.

200

Isfahán, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر جلالة  
 دس  
 بود تعبیر سكه  
 گناه داد  
 ف  
 ۱۱ ۱۴۰  
 اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس  
 ميمنت  
 مانوس در دار  
 السلطنة  
 ۱۱۳۷  
 اصفهان

Pierced. R (base) 95, Wt 58.7

201

Isfahán, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف  
 اشر شاه  
 ۱ ۱۴۱

Rev. (die of 1137)

اصفهان  
 ۱۱ ۱۳۷

PL VI. R 105, Wt 70.5

202

Isfahán, 114*x*.

Similar, but obv.

ف  
اشر شاه  
114<sup>e</sup>

Rev. (die of 1187) similar to (200), but اصفهان

*Twice pierced.* R 95, Wt 65 5

203

Isfahán, date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
ر[س]ول الله[ه]

Rev.

[ح ق ش ع ا ر]  
ف  
ز[ا] ل ط ا شاه اشر  
ف  
ب[ز] ن[ق] ش شد سكه چاريار  
ف  
. . . . . ضر صفهان  
[ب]

*Pierced* PL VI. R 1, Wt 67 5

204

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

زالطا  
ف  
شاه اشر حق شعار  
ف  
ب[ز] ن[ق] ش شد سكه چار[يا]ر  
ف  
. . . . . [ضر]

*Ringed* PL VI. R 1, Wt 69 5

## S A F A V I S.

## XI.—'ABBÁS III.

A.H. 1144—1148=A.D. 1731—1736.

## DISTICH.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

G O L D.

205

Iṣfahán, 1145.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على  
 محمد على حسن محمد

Rev.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی

در جهان ظل حق عباس ثا

لثانی

صاحبقران

ضو صفهان  
 ۱

PL. VI. A7 95, Wt 52.8

206

Similar, but صاحبقران  
 ۱۱۴۵

A7 9, Wt 49.5



207

Tabríz, 1146.

Similar to (205), but تبریز ۱۱۴۶

AV 95, Wt 53.8

## S I L V E R.

208

Işfahán, 1145.

Similar to (205), but rev. صاحبقران  
۱۱۴۵

PL. VI AB 1.1, Wt 93.8

209

Resht, 1145.

Similar, رشت

AB 1.05, Wt 77.2

210

Kazvín, 1145.

Similar, [قز]وين

AB 75, Wt 19

211

Işfahán, 1146.

Similar to (206), but ۶ for ۵.

Pierced AB 1.05, Wt 77.9

212

Mint obliterated, 1147.

Similar, but ۷ for ۶.

Pierced AB 1.1, Wt. 78.8

*With name of Imám 'Alee er-Rizá.*

---

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

G O L D.

213

Mesh-hed, 1148.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله علی و  
لی الله

Rev.

از خراسان سکه [بر] زر  
ش  
بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد  
شاه دین علی موسی رضا  
ضمر مقدس<sup>1148</sup>  
مشهد

*Ringed. PL. VI. A7 '9, Wt. 55*

---

S I L V E R.

213a

Same mint and date.

*Pierce l. R. 35, Wt. 81.5*

## EFSHÁRIS.

## I.—NÁDIR.

A.H. 1148—1160=A.D. 1736—1747.

## DISTICHS.

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
 نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
 شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

## MOTTO.

(Chronogram)

الخیر فیما وقع

G O L D.

214

Shíráz, 1150.

Obv.

بر زر کرد نام که  
 را در جهان نادر  
 سلطنت  
 ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 ضر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مانوس الخیر فیما وقع  
 میمنه  
 تاریخ جلوس  
 ۱۴۸

215

Lahór, 1151.

Obv.

نادر  
السلطان  
ن

Rev.

[أ] لله  
خلد ملكه  
دار السلطنة لاهور  
ضرب ١١٥١

*Ranged. PL. VII. A' 1'1, Wt. 366*

216

Isfahán, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران  
سلطان بر سلاطين جهان  
هسب

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
ضرب ١١٥٣

*A' 7, Wt. 333*

217

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar, 1153

*A' 9, Wt. 153.2*

218

Similar; varied in ornaments.

*PL. VII. A' 9, Wt. 169.2*

219

Isfahán, 1158.

Similar to (218), ۱۱۵۸; but obv., date of accession, <sup>۱۱</sup>سلاطین<sup>۱۰</sup> ^  
 AV ۵, Wt 170

220

Similar; but obv., date of accession, [۵]ا<sup>۸</sup>ا<sup>۷</sup>ا<sup>۶</sup>ا<sup>۵</sup>ا<sup>۴</sup>ا<sup>۳</sup>ا<sup>۲</sup>ا<sup>۱</sup>  
 AV 8, Wt 160 ۵

## S I L V E R.

221

Mint obliterated, 1148.

Obv.

سِر زَر کَرْد نَامِ کِه  
 [را در] جهان نادر ایران  
 [سلاطین]  
 [رمین] وخسرو گیتی ستان  
 \_\_\_\_\_

۱۱۴۸ ضر

....

Rev. بتاريخ الخیر فیما وقع arranged in monogram :

خ carrying point of ف ; date off field.

PL VII. AR 75 Wt. 117

222

Isfahán, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); but

\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>۱۰</sup> ۹  
 ضر صفها ان

Rev. similar to (214); but enclosed in border of many foils,  
 and at foot ۱۱۴۸

PL VII AR 95, Wt. 82 5

223

Mesh-hed, 1149.

Obv. similar to (214); مشهد, no date.

Rev. as (221), but points \* between خ and ق of monogram;  
beneath, ۱۱۴۹

*Proced* R 79, Wt 80.2

224

Iṣfahān, 1150

Obv.

نادر

السلطان

ن

Rev.

خالد

ملک اصفهان

ب

ضرب ۱۱۵۰

R 75, Wt 103.7

225

Similar; but ن of اصفهان in form of ر

R 65, Wt. 79.8

226

Tiflis, 1150.

Similar; but تفلیس

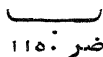
۱۱۵۰

R 75, Wt 105.6

227

Shíráz, 1150.

Similar to (226); شیراز


[I O C]  $\mathcal{R}$  7, Wt. 106.3

228

Kandahár, 1150.

Similar; قندهار

 $\mathcal{R}$  11, Wt. 350.8

229

Similar; but ۱۱۵۰ (very fine work).

PL. VII.  $\mathcal{R}$  9, Wt. 104.8


230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

 $\mathcal{R}$  8, Wt. 103.7

231

Mesh-hed, 1150.

Obv. similar to (221)  ضرب مشهد ۱۱۵۰

Rev. similar to (223).

[I O C]  $\mathcal{R}$  1, Wt. 80.5

232

Obv. as (214), مشهد but no date.

Rev. in eightfoil border, as (214), but جلوس<sup>۱</sup>

۱۵

 $\mathcal{R}$  9, Wt. 70.6

233

Similar; varied in points.

 $\mathcal{R}$  1, Wt. 70.8

234

Similar to (224); مشهد

Æ 8, Wt. 107.3

235

Similar, varied in points.

Æ 75, Wt. 104.4

236

Isfahān, 1151.

Similar to (224); ر of اصفهان and سلطان ن in form of ر ;

ضرا<sup>۱۱۵۰</sup>

Æ 7, Wt. 106.

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] Æ 7, Wt. 106.2

[I O C] Æ 65, Wt. 106.7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but ضرا<sup>۱۱۵۰</sup>; both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] Æ 65, Wt. 107.8

Æ 65, Wt. 107.

241

Tabríz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

rev. خ الله لد  
ملكه تبريز  
۱۱۵۱  
ضر

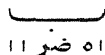
(ر and ز in Tabríz in form of د).

Æ 75, Wt. 107.7



242


Similar to (241), but obv. dotted border and



Æ 73, Wt. 106.2

243

Shíráz, 1151.

Similar, شیراز; rev. ends 


Æ 73, Wt. 106.5

244

Ganja, 1151.

Obv. similar.

Rev.



۱۱۵۱  
گسجه  
  
ضروا

Æ 75, Wt. 70.3

245

Mesh-hed, 1151.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران  
  
بر سلاطین ن جهان  


سلط (sic) ۱۱۵۱

Rev.

مقدس  
مشهد  
ضروب

Æ 9, Wt. 17.4

246

Same mint and date.

Similar to (234); ۱۱۵۱

Æ 73, Wt. 105.

247

Nádirábád, 1151.

Similar to (246) ; نادرآباد

PL. VII. ₤ 1'05, Wt. 353.

248

Similar; but obv. varied in points; rev. same die.

₤ 1'1, Wt. 351'6

249

Tabríz, 1152.

Similar to (241); but obv., ن of سلطان in form of ر ;

border plain; and rev. ۵۲ ضری

₤ 65, Wt. 106 2

250

Tifís, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران [۵]

بر سلاطین جهان

سلطان

Rev.

۱۱۵۲  
تغلیس

ضرب

₤ 9, Wt. 178'6

251

Same mint and date.

Similar to (241); but obv. border plain, and تغلیس

۱۱۵۲

₤ 55, Wt. 18'

252

Sháhjehánábád (Dehlí), 1152.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

خ الله ملكه

شاه جهان اباد<sup>۱۱۵۲</sup>

ضرب

دار الخلافة

Pl. VII Al '8, Wt. 175.7

253

Isfahán, 1153.

Similar to (217).

R 1, Wt. 177.0

254

Tabríz, 1153.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

دار السلطنة

ضرب تبریز<sup>۱۱۵۳</sup>

—

R 9, Wt. 176.2

255

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev. similar to (254).

R '9, Wt. 178'

256

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (255).

Rev.

تبریز  
دار السلطنة  
۱۱۵۳  
ضرب

[I.O.C.] R '9, Wt. 175·3

257

Mesh-hed, 1153.

Obv. similar to (216); at base, ۱۱۵۳

Rev.

مقدس  
ضرب مشهد

R '95, Wt. 177·8

258

Tabriz, 1154.

Similar to (254); but rev., date at base, ۱۱۵۴

R 1, Wt. 176·5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date ۱۱۵۴

R '55, Wt. 17·6

260

Ganja, 1154.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ضرب گنجه  
۱۱۵۴

Pierced R 55, Wt. 17·

261

Mesh-hed, 1156.

Obv. similar to (254); but at base, ۱۱۵۶

Rev.

مقدس

مشهد

ضرب

Æ 1', Wt. 178.7

262

Iṣfahān, 1157.

Similar to (253), ۱۱۵۷

Æ 9, Wt. 179.2

263

Sind, 1157.

Obv. similar to (217); but date at base ۱۱۵۷

Rev.

سند

ضرب

Pl. VII. Æ 8, Wt. 177.5

264

Mesh-hed, 1157.

Similar to (261), ۱۱۵۷

Æ 95, Wt. 179.7

265

Iṣfahān, 1158.

Similar to (262), ۱۱۵۸

Æ 65, Wt. 179.7

266

Tabríz, 1158.

Similar to (254), ۱۱۵۸

Æ 9, Wt. 178.8

266*a*

Sind, 1158.

Obv.

[هان نا] در صـ [احيقوران]  
 [س] لطان [بر س] لاطين جهان شا [ه]  
 ..  
 .. ٥٨

Rev.

سـنـی  
 ضرب

Æ 75, Wt. 175.6

267

Isfahán, 1159.

Similar to (265), 1159

Æ 79, Wt. 177.8

268

Tabríz, 1159.

Similar to (266), 1159

Æ 79, Wt. 178.5

269

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in ornaments; obv. countermarked جَاوْ

Æ 71, Wt. 178.5

270

Tabríz, 1160.

Similar to (268), 1160

Æ 9, Wt. 178.3

271

Similar, 1160.

Æ 55, Wt. 17.6

272

Pesháwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250).

Rev.

خالد الله ملكه  
 ضرب  
 پشاور

PL. VII. Æ 7, Wt 173 5

C O P P E R.

273

Bhukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاه  
 ضرب  
 فلوس

Rev.

بهنگر  
 ۱۱۵۶  
 ضرب

.D 85

274

Similar

Æ 95

274a

1158.

Similar, 1158

Æ 8

~~~~~

## Ş A F A V I S.



S Á M.

PRETENDER.

A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747.



S I L V E R.

275

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 لله ا على ولى الله  
 [ر]سول

Rev.

بنده شاه ولا  
 يـ  
 سام سلطا حسين  
 بن ن ضر تبريز  
 بـ

PL. VIII. R. 9×55, Wt. 88.5

276

Same mint and date.

Similar ; but obv. لله ا على ولى الله  
 [ر]سول

R. 9×6, Wt. 78.4





## EFSHÁRIS.

## II.—'ÁDIL SHÁH.

A.H. 1160—1161=A.D. 1747—1748.

*With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.*

## DISTICH.

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی  
سکهء سلطنت بنام علی

277

Isfahán, 1160.

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علی و

لی الله

Rev.

رایج بحکم لم یزلی

گشت

سکه سلطنت بنام علی

ضر صفهءان

ب

(لم یزلی is written لم یزلی, and the ی is united with the  
(گشت of ت)

PL. VIII. R. 9, Wt 70.3

278

Similar; but علی

[I.O.C.] R. 9, Wt 70.7

279

Similar to (278); but rev. <sup>ب</sup>ضرب اصفهان  
۱۱ ۶۰

*Pierced.* [I.O.C.] R 9, Wt. 69.6

280

Similar; but گشت لمیزلی separate from

[I.O.C.] R 1, Wt. 68.7

281

Tabríz, 1160.

Obv. Area as (277).

Margin, علی حسن حسین . . . . . [مو] سے علی محمد  
علی حسن محمد

Rev.

گشت رایج بحکم لمیزلی  
سکہ سلطنت بنام علی  
ضرب تبریز ۱۱۶۰  
ب

*Pierced and ringed* R 85, Wt. 72.5

282

Mesh-hed, 1160.

Obv. similar to (277); rev. علی ۱۱۶ and مشہد

R 9, Wt. 66

283

Similar; rev.

<sup>۱۱۶</sup>ضرب and علی  
مشہد

R 9, Wt. 70.3

284

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277).

Rev.

بحکم لم یز سکہ بنام  
 سلطنت  
 رایج لی علی<sup>۱۱۶۱</sup>  
 گشت  
 ضر مشهد  
 ب

[L.O.C.] *Pierces*. R '95, Wt. 69 7

285

Herát, 1162.

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

[را] یج بحکم لم یز  
 گشت  
 [سک] ۱۱۶۲ بنام علی  
 سلطنت  
 [ضر] هرات  
 [ب] ۱۱

(as on (277) لم یزلی).

R '9, Wt. 69 2

## III.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 1161—1162=A.D. 1748—1749.

## DISTICH.

سكهء صاحبقرانى زد بتوفيق اله  
همچو خورشيد جهان افروز ابراهيم شاه

## SILVER.

286

Tiflis, 1162.

Obv. سكه صاحبقر زد بتوفيق [اله] ان  
همچو [خورشيد جهان افروز ابراهيم شاه]

Rev. <sup>1162</sup>  
تغلبیس  
ضر  
ب

Æ 1.05, Wt 21.5

287

Same mint and date.

Obv. اسرا  
ه  
[السلطان]

Rev as (286).

PL VIII Ringed Æ 6, Wt 17.5

288

Kazvin, 1162.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged.

Rev. within wavy border,

دار السلطنة  
—  
صوقن وین ۱۱

(۲ in date for ۲)

PL VIII Æ 1.05 Wt 21.5

*With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.*

---

DISTICH.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا  
رواج یافت بزر سكه امام رضا

289

Tabriz, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله على و  
لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
على حسن محمد

Rev.

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنو قضا  
ش  
رواج یا بزر سكه امام رضا  
ف

ضر تیرنز ۱۶۱

[ب]

[I O C] R 9, Wt 70

290

Similar, points varied

*Pierced* [I O C] R '9 Wt 68 4

291

Similar ; points of obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

PL VIII. [I O C] R '85, Wt 70 7

## E F S H Á R I S.



## IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

*First Reign.*

A.H. 1161—1163 = A.D. 1748—1750.

## DISTICHS.

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ زد سكهء صاحبقانى را

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ايران گرفت از سر جوانى را

سكه زد در جهان بحكم خدا

شاهرخ كلب استان رضا

## G O L D.

292

Mesh-hed, 1160.

Obv.

از سر

\_\_\_\_\_ [ف]

[دو] باره (؟) دولت ايران گر جوانى را

[بزر تا؟] شاهرخ [ز] د سكهء صاحبقرانى [ا]

Rev.

مقدس

مسند

صوب

## SILVER.

293

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv.

خ  
السلطان  
هرن  
شا

Rev

خ الله لد  
ملكه مقدر  
مستهد س  
1161  
ضر

ر of السلطان in form of ن

PL VIII Æ 1, Wt 350.2

294

Herát, 1161.

Obv.

خدا رضا  
جهان شاهرخ بحكم ن  
[1] س

زد در 161

[كلمب]

Rev

هرا  
دار السلطنة  
ضرب

PL VIII Æ 9, Wt. 176

295

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Similar to (293) ; but 11 62  
ضر

Æ 1\*, Wt. 359

296

Similar to (295), varied.

*Pierced* R 12, Wt 311.4

297

Tabríz, 1162.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

Margin, علي جعفر موسى . . . . .  
 . . . . .

Rev.

سكه [زد] در جهان خدا  
[بد] كم  
 شاه رخ استان رضا  
كلب  
 ضر تبريز ۱۱۶۲  
 ب

[I.O.C.] *Pierced*. R 9, Wt 69.7

298

Shiráz, 1162.

Obv. Area similar, no margin.

Rev.

خدا [ر] صا  
[بد] كم  
 ن شاه رخ استان  
كلب  
 سكه زد در جها  
ب  
 ضر شيراز ۱۱۶۲

[I.O.C.] R 85, Wt 68.4



299

Similar to (298), but ضرب شیراز ۱۱

Pierced R 9, Wt 70.1

300

Mesh-hed, 1162.

Obv.

خدا رضا  
 سكه  
 جهان شاهرخ ن بحكم  
 ستا  
 زد در ۱۰  
 كله

Rev.

مقدس  
 مشهود  
 ضرب

R 9, Wt 177.8

301

Similar; زد در ۲۰

R 9, Wt 170.8

302

Tabríz, 1163.

Similar to (297), but ۱۱۰۳

R ۴5, Wt 71

303

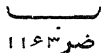
Ganja, 1163.

Similar; but mint and date, ۱۰۳۰ كجه

R ۴8, Wt 72

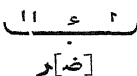
304

Mesh-hed, 1163.

Similar to (293); but 

[I O C] R 11, Wt 358

305

Mesh-hed, 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ .Similar; but 

R 5, Wt 181

306

Tifflís, 116x.

Obv. as (297).

Rev.

سکه ز [د ب] حکم [خدا]  
 [در جه] ————— [ن]  
 شاه رخ کابلستان رضا  
 ضر تغلیس  
 [ب]

R '5, Wt 178

307

Similar; ' تغلیس; obv. varied.

Rev. same die.

*Pierced.* R 55, Wt. 156

308

Kazvín, date wanting.

Obv. similar; no margin.

Rev. similar to (297), but mint قزوین

*Pierced and ringed.* R '85, Wt 632

*With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá.*

INVOCATION.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

SILVER.

309

Resht, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Margin, موسى على .. .. .

.. .. محمد على

Rev.

يا على

بن موسى الر[ضا]

ض

ض رش

١١٦١

*Pierced* R 8, Wt. 72

310

Kazvín, 1161.

Obv Area similar ; no margin.

Rev. similar ; mint and date قزوین ١١٦١

PL. VIII *Pierced* R 9, Wt 70.5

311

Similar ; points varied.

[I O C.] *Ringed.* R 9, Wt 76.

312

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311).

Rev.

ض  
 يا على بن اسى لر  
 مشهد  
 ١١٦١

PL. VIII Æ 9, Wt 175.5

# SAFAVIS (maternally).

## (XII.)—SULAIMÁN II.

A. H. 1163 = A. D. 1749-50.

### DISTICHS.

زد از لطف حق سكهء كامرانى  
 شه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى  
 وارث ملك شد سليمان بن سادات شاه  
 بر فروزد روى (?) ز مى خون طلوع مهر وماه

### SILVER.

313

Mázendarán, 1163.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev

[ز] د از لط[ف] حق سكه گ[ا]مران

سه عدل گشته سليمان ثانى

صر ماردر[ا]ن

314

Kazvín ? date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (313).

Margin, . . . . . علی حسن حسین علی محمد

محمد . . . . .

Rev. [ب] [ر] [ف] [روز] [د] [ر] [وی] [زمی چون طلوع مهر] [وماه] [ین] ؟

\_\_\_\_\_

[و] [ارث ملک شد سلیمان بن ساد] [ا] [شا] [ه] . . .

. . . . .

## EFSHÁRIS.

## IV.—SHÁH RUKH.

*Third Reign.*

A.H. 1168—1210=A.D. 1755—1796.

## DISTICHS.

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا  
شاهرخ کلب آستان رضا

سکه زد از سَعِي نادر ثانی صاحبقران  
کلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

## SILVER.

315

Tiflis, 1170.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد

حسن محمد (sic)

Rev.

ب[د] سکه [د] و جهان خدا [ا] کم  
 شاه رخ استان رصا  
 کد  
 ضر تفلیس<sup>v</sup>  
 ب

PL. IX R 8, Wt. 71.5

316

Mesh-hed, 1195.

Obv

سلطان خراسان [تا] هرخ [شاه] جهان  
 کد  
 سکه [زد] از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبة [وا] ن  
 ۱۱۹۵

Rev., in border of many foils,

مقدس  
 ب  
 مشهد  
 ضر

Countermark on rev. رایج<sup>۸</sup><sub>۱۱</sub>

PL IX R 1, Wt. 170.4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رایج

Pierced R 35, Wt. 17.2



# Ş A F A V I S (maternally).

~~~~~

## (XIII.)—ISMA'ÍL (III).

A.H. 1163—1169=A.D. 1750—1756.

- A Under tutelage of 'Alí Meidán Khán, A.H. 1163 =  
A.D. 1750.  
B. Under tutelage of Kerím Khán, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.  
C Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán, A.H. 1165—  
1169=A.D. 1752—1756

## SILVER

- A. Under tutelage of 'Alí Meidán Khán.

318

Iṣfahán, 1163

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev.

تاه ولا

يس

بده اسمعيل

ض

ضر [اصف]هان

C Under tutelage of Muḥammad Ḥasan Khán.

319

Resht, 1166.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev.

شاه ولا

يـ

بنده اسمعيل رشت

سـ

ضر ۱۱۶۶

R 95, Wt 172 3

320

Mázendarán, 1166.

Obv similar.

Rev.

شاه ولا

يـ

بنده اسمعيل ن  
۱۱۶۶

سـ

ضر مازندرا

PL. IX R 95, Wt 177 8

321

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 —————  
 بنده اسمعیل مازندران  
 —————  
 ضر ۱۱۶۷

Æ 95, Wt 172.5

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but ۱۱۶۷

Æ 1, Wt. 170.7

## ZANDS.

## I.—KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICHS.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد

سکهء صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان

از سکهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATIONS.

یا کریم

یا صاحب الزمان

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

For coins of Muhammad Hasan Khán Kájár see below, p. 127  
and Ázád Khán Afghan, p. 180.

## GOLD.

323

Isfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد

---

سکه صا الزمان باشد

Rev., within border of many foils,

صفهان

دار السلطنة

ضرب ۱۱۶۷

324

Isfahán, 1169.

Obv

شد افتا و ماه

—————

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه

—————

امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (323); four fleurons outside border, date ۱۱۶۹

PL. IX. A' 95, Wt. 168.8

325

Army (جلو) mint, 1172.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

—————

زرو سیم در جهان جلو از سکه امام

—————

بحق صا الزمان

Rev., within elongated quatrefoil, fleuron above and below,

جلو

۱۱۷۲

—————

ضر

PL IX. A' 95, Wt 169.4

## SILVER.

326

Kazvín, 1167.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 لله على ولي الله  
 نبي

Margin, على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على  
 محمد على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (323); but

ضر قزوین ۱۱۶۷

PL. IX. Ⓐ 95, Wt. 70·4

327

Same mint and date.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 لله رسول الله  
 على

Margin as (326); but Imáms' names enclosed in four borders.

Rev. similar to (326), order of words and letters varied; date ۱۱۶۷

Ⓐ 95, Wt. 70·3

B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1172—1193 = A.D. 1759—1779.

GOLD.

328, 328<sup>a</sup>

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (325) ; but كَرِيم in place of جَلَو

Rev., within pattern formed of two squares, one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو  
دار شیراز  
العلم<sup>۱۱</sup>  
صرب<sup>۷۶</sup>

PL IX. A' 85, Wt 169 8  
(Same die ) A' 95, Wt. 169 5

( كَرِيم on obv. and هو on rev seem to represent the phrase  
يا ایمن هو بمن رجاء كَریم See Introd. § Inscriptions , II of  
العلم in ligature )

329

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, but no additional word.

Rev. within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شیراز  
العلم<sup>۷۶</sup>  
صرب  
۱۱

A' 9, Wt 169 7

330

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within border of many foils,

دار شیراز  
العلم<sup>۱۱</sup>  
صرب<sup>۷۶</sup>

A' 9, Wt. 170 3

( of شیراز united with extremity of ب of صرب ).

331

Tabríz, 1185.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Rev

يا كرم

تبريز

دار

ب

سلطنة ا

ضر

١١٨٥

(يا كريم in leaf-border, date outside circle).

*Pierced. A 9, Wt. 10 1/2*

332

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied in points, two fleurons outside obv. border, one at each side.

*Twice pierced and ringed A 85, Wt. 11*

333

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points; date ١١٨٧

*Ringed A 85, Wt. 12 1/2*



334

Yazd, 1187.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within flower of eight petals,

یا کریم  
دار یزد  
العباده  
ضرب  
۱۱۸۷

(یزد and دار enclosing pattern forms العبادہ)

Pl. IX. A' 9, Wt. 40.9

335

Similar ; obv. same die, rev. flower varied.

[O.C.] *Ranged.* A' 85, Wt. 41.5

336

Khoi, 1189.

Obv. similar to (331) ; ا of اله, ل of رسول and of ولی all  
united in one stroke.

Rev.

یا کریم  
خو  
ضرب  
۱۱۸۹

(یا کریم in leaf-border.)

A' 9, Wt. 11.8

337

El-Başreh, 1190.

Obv. similar (to 331).

Rev.

یا کر (sic)  
 لبصر  
 البلاد  
 ضر فی ام  
 ب  
 ۱۱۹۰

PL IX. A' 75, Wt 94

(یا کر [یم] in border springing from circle.)

338

Resht, 1190.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev, within broad quatrefoil,

یا کریم  
 شت  
 ضر دار الموزر  
 ب  
 ۱۱۹۰

(یا کریم and ۱۱۹۰ within ornamented borders springing from pattern.)

PL IX. A' 7, Wt. 79.9

339

Obv. similar, varied; rev. same die.

A' 7, Wt. 81.6

340

Yazd, 1190.

Similar to (334); but rev. enclosed in arabesque pointed oval,  
 date ۱۱۰۹ at foot.

PL OC. A' 8, Wt 41.1

341

Khoi, 1192.

Obv. similar to (329) ; م of سیم united with ل of الزمان  
Rev.

یا کریم  
ضرب خوی  
۱۱۹۲

( یا کریم in leaf-shaped border )

PL IX AV 7, Wt

342

Yazd, 1192

Similar to (340), but rev. enclosed in eightfoil, date in low  
leaf, ۱۱۹۲

AV 9, Wt

343

Same mint and date.

Similar to (340) ; but rev. varied in border, یا کریم omitt  
pattern of العبادہ varied, and date ضرب ۱۱۹۲

[ I O C ] AV 9, Wt

## SILVER.

344

Mázendarán, 1173.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله على و  
لى الله

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در

---

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

---

ضر مازندرا

---

PL. X. R. 95, Wt. 175.

345

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر [و] سیم در

---

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

---

ضر مازندران

---

R. 95, Wt. 174 1

346

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

R. 95, Wt. 173 6

347

Shíráz, 1174.

Obv.

شد افتا و م[اه]

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه امام

ح[بقت] صا [ا] لزمان

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

دارا

ب

ضر<sup>1174</sup>*Twice pierced and ringed. R 85, Wt 70.2*

348

Káshán, 1174.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دار المومنین

ضر<sup>1174</sup>

کاشان

*R 85, Wt. 70.2*

349

Mázendarán, 1175.

Obv. similar to (344); but date <sup>1175</sup> محمد; rev., die of 1173  
same as (345).

*[I.O.C.] R 11, Wt. 177.5*

350

Shíráz, 1176.

Obv. similar to (347); varied in arrangement of words.

Rev.

دار شیراز  
 —————  
 العلم  
 ضر

PL. X.  $\mathcal{R}$  '95, Wt. 71·5

351

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

*Pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  '9, Wt. 66

352

Same mint and date.

Similar; varied in ornaments.

 $\mathcal{R}$  '85, Wt. 17·6

353

Army-mint (Zarráb-khána-i-rikáb) 1176.

Obv. similar to (331).

Rev.

یا کریم  
 ضرابخانه  
 —————  
 مبارکه رکا  
 —————  
 ۱۱۷۶  
 سمة

PL. X.  $\mathcal{R}$  '75, Wt. 70·1

354

Shíráz, 1177.

Similar to (350); varied in ornaments; date 1177

[I. O. C.]  $\mathcal{R}$  1, Wt. 67·5

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331); rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, 11

R '9, Wt. 47.2

355

Isfahán, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

یا کریم  
صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
ضرب  
۱۱۷۹

R 8', Wt. 66.6

356

Tabríz, 1179.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev.

دار تبریز  
سلطنة  
—  
ضرب  
۱۱۷۹

(ن of تبریز in form of ر)

R '85, Wt. 70.7

357

Teherán, 1179.

Obv. as (324).

Rev., within pear-shaped border,

یا کریم  
طهران  
—  
ضرب  
۱۱

R 75, Wt. 70.4

358

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

یا کریم  
یزد ه  
دار العباد  
۱۱ ۷۹  
ضرب

*Pierced. R 85, Wt. 60.8*

359

Tabríz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but *یا کریم* illegible; date in field, ۱۱۸۱  
and border of quatrefoils.

*R 95, Wt. 70.7*

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه  
زرو سیم در جهان از سکه  
امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (338); date ۱۱۸۱

*Pierced. R 9, Wt. 70.8*



361

Shíráz, 1181.

Similar to (350) ; but rev. at foot, ۱۱ ۸۱ and border of quatre-foils, having **یا کریم** interlaced within border above.

[I O.C.]  $\mathcal{R}$  95, Wt. 69.9

362

Tēherán, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, with leaf-border above and below,

یا کریم  
طهران  
ضرب  
۱۱ ۸۱

(**یا کریم** interlaced, **طهران** enclosed in two loops.)

Pl. X  $\mathcal{R}$  8, Wt. 70.7

363

Yazd, 1181.

Obv. similar to (324) ; rev. similar to (334), enclosed in border of many foils, elongated above ; **یا کریم** interlaced ; date ۱۱ ۸۱

Pl. X.  $\mathcal{R}$  85, Wt 70.8

364

Tabríz, 1182.

Similar to (359) ; but rev. **یا کریم** legible in border above ;

date, **ضرب**  
۸۲

 $\mathcal{R}$  1, Wt. 70.4

365

Tiflis, 1182 ?

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه ز[ر و] سیم

در جهان از سکه امام بحق [صا] الز[مان]

[ضرب] تفلیس

Rev.

یا کریم  
۱۱ ۸۲ (?)

(interlaced; unit of date obscure.)

Æ 75, Wt. 70

366

Tiflis, 1182

Obv.

الحمد لله

ر لـمـین

العا

Rev., within ornamented border, surrounded by dots,

[یا کریم] in border above,

تفلیس

۱۱ ۸۲

ضـر

Æ 75, Wt. 46.4

367

Same mint and date.

Obv., within ornamented border,

یا کریم

Rev.

تفلیس

ضـر  
۸۲

(interlaced.)

Pierced. Æ 6, Wt. 22.4

368

Tiflis, 1182.

Similar to (367); but rev. ضرب

۸۲

*Pierced.* R 6, Wt. 13·4

369

Ganja, 1182.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. Area

یا کریم  
گنجہ  
ب  
ضر

Margin, لا اله الا الله محمد [د ر] سول الله على ولى الله

*Pierced.* R 1, Wt. 58 1

370

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within ornamented border,

یا کریم  
۱۱۸۲  
گنجہ  
ب  
ضر

(ضر یا کریم interlaced in a border.)

R 1, Wt. 57·5

371

Nakhchuván, 1182.

Obv. similar, varied in ornaments.

Rev., within border of quatrefoils,

نخجوان  
ب  
ضرا  
۸۲

(ن of نخجوان in form of ر. Border above obliterated.)

R 1, Wt. 70·5

372

Tabríz, 1183.

Similar to (364); but date ۱۱ ضره ۳

*Pierced.* *R* 105, Wt. 69.

373

Tiflis, 1183.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ ۸ ۳ ضره

*PL. X.* *R* 8, Wt 17

374

Nakhchuván, 1183.

Similar to (371); but date,

—  
۱۱ ضره ۳

*PL. X.* *R* 105, Wt 70.7

375

Tabríz, 1184.

Similar to (331), date ۱۱ ۸ ۳

*Pierced.* *R* 9, Wt 17.7

376

Tiflis, 1184.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ ۸ ۳ ضره

*R* 8, Wt 12.6

377

Ganja, 1184.

Similar to (370), date ۱۱ ۸ ۳

*Pierced and broken.* *R* 105, Wt 51.3

378

Tabríz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date ۱۱ ۸ ۷

*R* 9, Wt 17.8

379

Tabriz, 1188.

Similar to (378), date 1188

R 9, Wt 17.4

380

Kermán, 1188.

Obv. similar to (324), **امام بحق** [1] (Die of previous year )  
11 88

Rev.

یا کریم  
دار الامام کرمان  
—————  
ض  
11 88

مر of امام, and ن of کرمان in form of ر, ك in form of ل

R 9, Wt. 142.

381

Tiflis, 1189.

Obv. (interlaced),

یا کریم

Rev.

تعلیس  
ض  
1 8 9  
ب ا

Pl. X. R 65, Wt. 25.2

382

Shamákhi, 1189.

Obv., within border of rays,

یا صا الزمان  
—————  
س س

Rev., within leaf-border, with smaller border beneath,

شماخ  
—————  
11 8 9  
ص

R 8\*, Wt. 48.3

383

Kermán, 1189.

Similar to (380); obv. same die of 1187, rev. date 1189

Pl. X. R 9, Wt 141·7

384

Ganja, 1189.

Obv. similar to (370).

Rev, within ornamented border,

یا کریم  
گنجہ  
—  
ص ۱۱  
۹

Ringed. R 1, Wt. 50·2

385

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. varied in ornaments; countermark

on obverse, رایج

R 1, Wt. 47·1

386

Same mint and date.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

الزمان  
—  
یا صا

Countermark رایج

Rev, in quatrefoil, within ornamented border,

یا کریم  
گنجہ  
ضرب  
1189

R 95, Wt 17·6

387

Mint obliterated, 118x?

Obv. د [ش] د [ا] فقا و ماه زر و سیم  
درج [ه]ان از [سکه] امام بحق الز [ما]ن  
[ح]ه

Rev.

[ا] لله یم  
 کر  
 [م] لک  
 خلد یا

Æ 8, Wt 70.7

388

Similar; varied in ornaments.

Æ 8, Wt 68.1

389

El-Başreh, 1190?

Obv. similar to (337).

Rev. (date outside circle), ما کریم  
بصر  
د  
ام السلا  
ب  
ضر  
 ۱۱۱

in leaf-border, date outside circle.

Æ 9, Wt 71.

390

Tiflis, 1190.

Similar to (366); but rev. within circle, around which  
 ornamented border, and at foot ۱۱ ۹.

Æ 85, Wt. 71.

391

Same mint and date.

Similar to (366) ; but date at foot ۱۱۹.

Æ 75, Wt. 46 1

392

Same mint and date.

Similar ; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

Æ 75, Wt. 46 8

393

Same mint and date

Similar ; but date ۱۱۹ ضر

Æ 75, Wt. 47 5

394

Shamákhí, 1190.

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,

يا صا الزما  
حب

Rev., within border of many foils ; above, fleuron, around, three pellets,

شماخ  
۱۱۹ ضر  
ب

Pierced Æ 9, Wt. 46 6

395

Ganja, 1190.

Obv. similar to (386).

Rev., within quatrefoil, ۱۱۹.

گجه يا كريم  
ضر

Æ 95, Wt. 41 1

396

Same mint and date.

Similar ; date ۱۱۹+

Æ 1, Wt. 47 1



397

Ganja, 1190.

Similar to (396); obv. same die, rev. countermark رايح

AR '9, Wt. 46.6

398

Same mint and date.

Similar; obv. same die, rev. same countermark, date ۱۱۹

AR '9, Wt. 47

399

Same mint and date.

Similar; date ۱۱۰۹

Pierced. AR '1, Wt. 47.7

400

Shamákhí, 1191.

Similar to (394); but obv. inner border plain; rev. no fleuron or pellets, date

۱۱۹۱  
ضرب

Pierced. AR '9, Wt. 42.7

401

Ganja, 1191<sup>2</sup>

Similar to (395); but date ۱۲۱۱, and countermark رايح

Pierced AR 105, Wt. 49.6

402

Ganja, 1192.

Similar obv. and rev.; around, four pellets, obv. same countermark; rev. date ۱۱۹۲

Pl. X. AR '1, Wt. 46.7

403

Shamákhí, 1192.

Similar to (394); but obv. in circle, within wreath.

Rev., no pellets, date, ضرب ۱۱۹۱

Pierced. AR '1, Wt. 44.7

# K Á J Á R S.

## I.—MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.

A. H. 1163—1172=A. D. 1750—1759.

*With name of Imám 'Ali-er-Rizá.*

### D I S T I C H.

بزر سكه از ميهنت زد قضا  
بنام على بن موسى الرضا

G O L D.

404

Isfahán, 1169.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و  
لى الله

Rev.

بزر سكه از زد قضا

ميهنت

بنام على بن موسى الرضا

ضر صفهان  
ع ١١

PL. XI. A' '95, Wt. 170.1

405

Same mint and date.

Similar ; obv. varied in points ; rev., same die.

A' '9, Wt. 168.6

406

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to (404), but obv., fleuron on either side, rev. ends

ضر تـبـرـیـز  
117

PL XI. *Proved* AV 75, Wt. 42.6

407

Yazd, 1170.

Similar to (404); but rev. ends

ضر یـزـد  
117

PL XL AV 95, Wt. 169.7

408

Isfahán, 1171.

Similar to (404); but obv., fleuron above, rev. ends

ضر صفـهـاـن  
1171

AV 9, Wt. 169.3

## SILVER.

409

Tabríz, 1170.

Similar to 404; but rev ends

ضر [تـبـرـیـز]  
1170

AR 9, Wt. 177.6

410

Resht, 1170.

Similar, but rev ends

بـاـمـر علی ابن موسی الرضا  
ضر  
[ر]شت  
117

AR 1', Wt. 176.6

411

Mázendarán, 1170.

Similar to (404) ; but rev. <sup>11</sup>الرضا<sup>1</sup>, ضرب forms one line.

PL. XI. R 1'15, Wt. 179·8

412

Same mint and date.

Similar, varied.

R 9, Wt 176·2

413

Mázendarán, 1171.

Similar, but rev. date <sup>11</sup>الرضا<sup>1</sup> پیام علی بن موسی

R 1 05, Wt. 175·2

414

Similar, varied

[I O C] R 9, Wt 177

415

Asterábád, date wanting.\*

Obv. similar to rev. of (404), without mint.

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

دبا  
ا  
ستوا  
دار المومنین  
ب  
صر

Pierced and ringed. R 8, Wt. 68·1

\* This coin may be of Akā Muhammad Khán during his period of divided rule; see p. 144.

## A F G H Á N.

## Á Z Á D K H Á N.

A.H. 1166—1169=A.D. 1753—1756.

*With name of Azád Khán and title of Imám Muḥammad  
el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH

تا که آزاد در جهان باشد  
سکه<sup>۲</sup> صاحب الزمان باشد

## SILVER.

416

Tabríz, 1168.

Obv., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

الله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

[تا] که آزاد در جهان باشد

\_\_\_\_\_

سکه صا الزمان باشد

\_\_\_\_\_

تبریز ۱۱۶۸

## KHÂN OF GANJA.

*With name of Nâdir Shâh.*

## SILVER.

417

Ganja, 1176.

Obv., within border of many foils,

نادر  
السلطان  
ن

Rev., as obv.,

۱۱۷۶  
گجه  
ضرب

PL. XI. AR 85, Wt. 70.2

418

Ganja, 1177.

Similar; but rev.,

۱۱۷۷  
گجه  
ضرب

Pierced AR 65, Wt. 17.2

419

Ganja, 1178.

Similar; date ۱۱۷۸

AR 75, Wt. 71.5

420

Ganja, 1187.

Similar, ۱۱۸۷

Twice pierced. AR 75, Wt. 69.0

421

Ganja, 1188.

Similar, ۱۱۸۸

PL. XI AR 8, Wt. 67.7

## ZANDS.

## II.—ABU-L-FAT-Ḥ KHÁN.

A. H. 1193=A. D. 1779.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
 ار سكه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

A. Abu-l-Fat-Ḥ Khán with Muḥammad 'Alí Khán as colleague,  
 A. H. 1193=A. D. 1779.

(No coins.)

B Abu-l-Fat-Ḥ Khán alone, A. H. 1193=A. D. 1779.

## GOLD.

422

Yazd, 1193.

Obv

تد افتا و ماه

\_\_\_\_\_

زر و سیم در جهان ار سكه

\_\_\_\_\_ [حم]

[امام] بحق صا الزمان

Rev within border of many fols, pointed above and below,

انو النع

دار یزد

العباده

صرك

(يزد and دار pattern enclosing forms العبادہ)

## III.—ŞÁDIK KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1196=A.D. 1779—1782.

*With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
از سكه<sup>۱</sup> امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION,

یا کریم

## GOLD.

423

Yazd, 1194

Obv.

شد افتاب و ماه

\_\_\_\_\_

[زر] و سیم در جهان از سكه

\_\_\_\_\_

امام بحق صاحب الزمان

Rev., within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا کریم

دار یزد

العباده

ضرب<sup>۱۴</sup> P

(یزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)



424

Shíráz, 1195.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

---

زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام

---

بحق صا الزمان

Rev.

نا کرم

شیراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۱۹۵

(یا کریم in leaf-border.)

PL XII. A' '85, Wt 161.1

S I L V E R.

425

Tabríz, 1194.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

يا كريم

تبریز

دار

---

سلطنة

ضرب

۱۱۹۴

(یا کریم in leaf-border ; date outside circle )

Æ 1'05, Wt 18.3

426

Shīrāz, 1194.

Similar to (424); obv. same die; rev. date 1194

PL. XII. R 85, Wt 174.5

427

Tabrīz, 1195.

Similar to (425); but rev. date 1195

PL. XII. R 95, Wt. 18

428

Khoi, 1195.

Obv. similar to (424).

Rev.

خوی  
 ضرب  
 ۱۱۹۵

R 95, Wt. 169.1

429

Shīrāz, 1195.

Obv. similar.

Rev. similar to (424); ضرب  
 ۱۱۹۵

R 85, Wt. 178.6

~~~~~

## IV.—'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1199=A.D. 1779—1785.

*With title of Imám Muḥammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان  
از سکهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION.

یا علی

G O L D

430

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله علی و ا لى لله

Rev

یا علی

تتیرار

دار العلم

صرب

۱۱ ۹۷

(یا علی in leaf-border.)

431

Yazd. 1197.

شد افتا و ماه  
 زر و سیم در جهان از سکه  
 امام بحق صا الزمان

thin border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا علی  
 دار یزد  
 العبادہ  
 صرب<sup>۱۱۶۷</sup>

یزد and دار enclosing forms العبادہ

PL. XII. A' 85, Wt. 42 1

432

Shiráz, 1198.

لله  
 لا اله الا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 والله

lar to (430); but date ۱۱۹۸ in border at foot; fleuron  
 on each side

A' 85, Wt. 170 2

433

Káshán, 1198.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه  
 زر و سیم در جهان از سکه امام  
 بحق صا الزمان

Rev.

یا علی  
 منین  
 دار لیمو کاشان ا  
 ب  
 ضر  
 ۱۱۹۸

Margin enclosed in four arches.

PL XII A' 95, Wt. 42.4

434

Káshán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (431).

Rev, within border of many foils,

یا علی  
 کاشان  
 دار المومنین  
 ضرب  
 (یا علی in leaf-border.)

P. 11 ced. A' 8, Wt. 41.3

SILVER.

435

Iṣfahān, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433); but ا for ز!

Rev.

نا علی  
 صفهان  
 دار السلطنة  
 ضرب  
 ١١٩٨  
 سنة

(يا علی in border; date in field below.)

PL. XII. Ⓐ 95, Wt. 178.4

436

Shīrāz, 1198.

Obv. similar to (433).

Rev. similar to (430); but date below, in border, ١١٩٨; on either side, fleuron.

Ⓐ 9, Wt. 177.1

437

Same; same die.

[I.O.C.] Ⓐ 9, Wt. 176.5

## V.—JAA'FAR KHÂN.

A.H. 1199—1203=A.D. 1785—1789.

INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

G O L D.

435

Shíráz, 1201.

Obv.

دق

لصا

جعفر

يا اماما

Rev. in circle, around which four fleurons,

شيراز

دار العلم

ضرب

۱۲ ۰۱

PL. XII. *AV* 1', Wt. 170'

139

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar; rev. date ضرب

۱۲ ۲

*AV* 1', Wt. 166 S

S I L V E R.

410

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv

لصادق

جعفر

يا اماما

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
1199  
ضرب

Æ 8, Wt. 177.

441

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
1199  
ضرب

PL XII. [H O C] Æ 85, Wt. 174.9

442

Shíráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date ضرب; fleurons above and below.

1199

Æ 9, Wt. 179.7

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base 1199; none on rev.;  
above, fleuron.

[H O C.] Æ 85, Wt. 178.7

444

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب; below, in margin, س;  
1202.

around, four pellets.

Æ 1, Wt. 172.4



## VI.—LUṬF-ʿALÍ KHÁN.

A.H. 1203—1209=A.D. 1789—1794.

## DISTICH.

گشت زده سکه بر زر  
لطفعلی بن جعفر

G O L D.

445

Kermán, 1208.

Obv.

لطفعلی  
د بن جعفر  
۱۲۸۰  
گشت  
سکه بر زر

Rev.

لطعلی  
مان کرمان  
—  
صر دارالا  
۱۲۸

(لطعلی in leaf-border.)

Pl. XLII. 27 85, Wt. 30 6

## K Á J Á R S.

## II.—AḲA MUḤAMMAD KHÁN.

A.H. 1193—1211=A.D. 1779—1797.

## DISTICHS.

*With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Riẓá.*

بزر سكه از ميمنت زد قضا  
بنام على ابن موسى الرضا

*With title of Imám Muḥammad-el-Mahdí.*

تا زرو سيمر در جهان باشد  
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد  
تا زرو سيمر را نشان باشد  
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد  
بر زرو سيمر تا نشان باشد  
سكهء صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سيمر در جهان  
از سكهء امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION.

يا محمد

## A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1794.

For coins of the contemporary Zand Kháns see above,  
p. 132 seqq.

## SILVER.

416

Isfahán, 1199.

Obv.

بزر سكه از زد قضا  
 —————  
 بنام علی ابن موسی الرضا

Rev.

صفهان  
 دار السلطنة  
 صرب<sup>1199</sup>

PL. XIII.  $\mathcal{R}$  95, Wt. 176.5

## B. Period of sole rule, A.H. 1209—1211=A.D. 1794—1797.

## G O L D.

447

Káshán, 2 Rejeb, 1209.

Obv.

تا زر و سیمرا نشان با  
 —————  
 سكه صا الزمان  
 —————  
 باشد

Rev., within octagon, having four arched compartments  
 springing from it, containing invocation and date,

بسم الله  
 كاسان  
 صرب  
 1209  
 سد

PL. XIII.  $\mathcal{A}$  62, Wt. 62.5

## S I L V E R

448

Shíráz, 1209.

Obv.

تا زو و سیم  
 ش  
 در جهان با سکه صا  
 ح  
 الزمان باشد

Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders  
 springing from it, containing invocation and dates,

یا محمد  
 شیراز  
 دار العلم  
 صرب  
 ۱۲۰۹

PL XIII AR '95, Wt 177.8

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

AR '95, Wt 171.5

AR '95, Wt 177.6

U ۲

451

Khoi, 1210.

Obv.

لله  
لا اله الا على  
محمد رسول الى الله  
 و الله

Rev., within ornamented lozenge,

يا محمد  
خو ١٢١٠  
ضر

PL XIII AR 95, Wt. 193·9

452

Resht, 1211.

Obv.

شد [ا]فتا [وماه]  
زر و سيم در جهان ار س [كه امام]  
بحق [ص]ا الزمان

Rev., within border of dots surrounded by cusps, in the upper  
 and lower of which, invocation and date,

[يا محمد]  
شد  
[دا] ر المرز  
ضر  
 ١٢١١

(الزمان of ل united with سيم of م)

PL. XIII. AR 85, Wt. 190·5

453

Same mint and date.

Obv. varied in ornaments; rev. same die.

Æ. '85, Wt. 182·8

454

Iṣfahān, date wanting.

Obv.

بو زو و سیمرتا نشا  
 شد  
 با ن صا سکه الز  
 ح  
 [با] مان شد

Rev., within border of foils,

یا محمد  
 صفهان  
 دار لسلطنه  
 ضرب

(ا serves for دار and ا)

PL. XIII. Æ (base) '75, Wt. 182·4

455

Same: same die.

Æ (base) '75, Wt. 166·6

## III.—FET-H-'ALÍ (BÁBÁ KHÁN).

A.H. 1211—1250=A.D. 1797—1834.

## MOTTOES.

الملك لله

العزة لله

A. Period before Proclamation, A.H. 1211—1212=A.D. 1797—  
1798, as Sultán.

## BÁBÁ KHÁN.

## SILVER.

456

Shíráz, 1212

Obv

لملك لله

! خا

ن بابا ن

السلطا

Rev., within double border, around which, four fleurons alternating with pyramids of dots,

تيراز

دار العلم

صرب

۱۲ ۱۲

(Date outside borders.)

457

Teherán, [1212.\*]

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا ا علىمحمد رسول الله

و الله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots  
alternating with fleurons,

لسلطان بابا

|    |   |
|----|---|
| خا | ا |
| ن  | ن |
| ن  |   |

ضر طهرا

Pl. XIII. R. 1<sup>1</sup>, Wt 1747

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\* See Introduction, § Chronology.



## FET-H-'ALÍ SHÁH.

B. Period after Proclamation, A.H. 1212—1250=A.D. 1797—  
1834.

GOLD.

458

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv.

قاجار  
شاه فتحعلی  
السلطان  
۱۲۱۳

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

لله  
العره  
صفهان  
ضردار  
سلطنه  
ب

(One 1 superfluous, l. 4.)

PL XIII. *AV* '85, Wt. 95.1

459

Lahfján, 1213

Obv. as (458).

Rev., within circle, arched above,

لله  
العره  
لاهیجان  
ب  
ضردار

*AV* 8, Wt. 91

460

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458), with same date, ۲۱۳, 1213 (die of previous year).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal border,

لله  
العرۃ  
يزد ر  
ده د  
العباد  
ضرب  
۱۲۱۳

(i.e. ضرب دار العباده يزد)

AF 79, Wt 94.9

461

Iṣfahān, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458).

Rev. inscription similar to (458) without superfluous ۱: plain border, upper part of circle arched.

AF 78, Wt 91.1

462

Teherān, date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (458), but date not legible.

Rev.

لله  
العرۃ  
دار طهران  
سلطنه ا  
ضر

(ضرب العزة لله in leaf-border.)

AF 85, Wt 95.4

463

Tabríz, 1220.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان السلطان  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

دار السلطنة  
                      
 ضر تبریز  
 سنه ١٢٢٠

A<sup>7</sup> 7, Wt. 36.9

464

Isfahán, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان لسلطان  
 ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صفهان  
 السلطنة  
 ضر دار  
                      
 ١٢٢٢ ٢

(Around, four scrolls.)

A<sup>7</sup> 1\*, Wt 70.2

465

Tabríz, 1224.

Obv. similar to (464); no scrolls.

Rev. as (463); date <sup>1 22 2</sup>سنةA<sup>7</sup> 75, Wt. 34.9

466

Tabríz, 1225.

Similar; date <sup>1 22 0</sup>سنةA<sup>7</sup> 77, Wt. 42.1

467

Káshán, 1227.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

كاشان  
دار المومنين  
ضرب  
۱۲۲۷

A<sup>7</sup> 85, Wt. 54.8

468

Iṣfahán, 1228.

Similar to (464), but obv.

السلطان  
!  
ن بن ن

Rev., Scroll above only; date ۱۲۲۸

A<sup>7</sup> 95, Wt. 74.2

469

Tabríz, 1228.

Similar to (463), but rev. سنة ١٢٢٨

A<sup>7</sup> 7, Wt. 37 3

470

Shíráz, 1228.

Obv. similar to (464)

Rev.

شیراز  
لعل  
دارا  
ضرب  
١٢٢٨

Above, scroll.

A<sup>7</sup> 9, Wt. 73 5

471

Khoi, 1232.

Obv. similar to (467).

Rev., within border, surrounded by eight fleurons,

—  
·  
ضر خوی  
١٢٣٢  
سنة

A<sup>7</sup> 85, Wt. 70 1

472

Khoi, 1234.

Similar, date ١٢٣٤

A<sup>7</sup> 95, Wt. 70 5

473

Kermánsháhán, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

ن ن  
 شها  
 دار الدولة كرما  
 —————  
 ۱ ۲۳۵  
 ضر سنة

A<sup>v</sup> 95, Wt. 71.5

474

Yazd, 1234.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

يزد  
 العبا  
 ضر دار دة  
 —————  
 ۱ ۲ . ۳۴

Around, four scrolls.

A<sup>v</sup> 1'05, Wt. 70.8

475

Tabríz, 1236

Similar to (465), but سنة<sup>۱۲۳</sup>A<sup>v</sup> 9, Wt. 70.9

476

Zenzán, 1236.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l. ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

سلطان

beneath, laurel-branches.

Rev.

زنجان

دار السعاده

ضرب

۱۲۳۶

PL XIII. A' 9, Wt. 70.7

477

Zenzán, 1239.

Obv. Similar type r., Sháh armed with lance ; behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

السلطان

ن

Rev. similar, date ۱۲۳۶

PL XIV A' 12, Wt. 211.8

478

Teherán, 1242.

Obv.

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

طہران  
 لخلافہ  
 ضر دارا  
۱۲۴۲

A<sup>v</sup> 85, Wt. 70 6

479

Tabríz, 1244.

Obv. similar ; arrangement of words varied.

Rev. similar to (463), but <sup>۱۲ ۴ ۴</sup>سنة

PL XIV. A<sup>v</sup> 85, Wt. 70 9

480

Same mint and date.

Similar, but rev <sup>۱ ۲۴ ۴</sup>سنة

A<sup>v</sup> 85, Wt. 71 5

481

Kazvín, 1246.

Obv.

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 گتورستان



Rev.

سلطنة  
دارا  
ضر قزوین  
سنة ١٢٣٥

A<sup>7</sup> 75, Wt 53.5

482

Hamadán, 1246.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle, surrounded by scrolls,

همدان  
طیبه  
ضر بلده  
١٢٣٦

A<sup>7</sup> 8, Wt. 52.9

483

Kermán, 1248

Obv. similar, arrangement of words varied.

Rev., within double border, around which four pyramids of dots,

دار الاكر  
ما ما  
ضر ن ن  
١٢٣٨

(Legend reads ضرب دار الامان كرمان)

A<sup>7</sup> 7, Wt 52.9

484

Isfahán, 1249.

Obv. The Sháh crowned and armed with sabre, seated on throne,  
facing, towards l. ; to l., in arabesque border,

شاه  
فتحعلی  
۱۳۱۸

(Die of year preceding.)

Rev., within ornamented label, above and below which,  
arabesque scrolls,

داران  
سلطنته صفها  
ضرب  
۱۳  
۴

PL XIV A' 85, Wt. 53.2

485

Teherán, 1249.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافة  
۱۳ ۴ ۶  
ضرب دار  
ب

PL XIV A' 75, Wt. 53.1

486

Resht, 1250.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

تت  
ضرب دار الموز  
ب  
۱۳ ۵ ۰

A' 7, Wt. 53.1

487

Hamadán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date ۱۲۰

AR 75, Wt. 53.

SILVER

488

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date ۱۲۱۳

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched.

PL XIV. AR 9, Wt. 160

489

Teherán, 1213.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لله  
 العزة  
 طهران  
 ضر دار  
 سلطنته  
 ب

Ringed AR 75, Wt. 26.

490

Shíráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within octagonal border,

شیراز  
 دار العلم  
 ضر

PL XIV AR 85, Wt. 158.6

491

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله علم و  
 لى الله

Rev.

گنجہ  
 —————  
 ضر ۱۲۱۴

PL XIV ⌘ 1 05, Wt. 234.4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

العره لله  
 دار يزد  
 العبا  
 —————  
 ضر ده

⌘ 1 1, Wt 160.3

493

Same mint and date

Same as (460); same dies.

PL. XIV. AR '95, Wt. 159.9

494

Shiráz, 1215.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۵

Rev., within border arched above,

[الله]

العرّة

شیر

دار از

ب

العلم

ضر

AR 1'05, Wt. 159.1

495

Teherán, 1215.

Obv. similar; date ۱۲۱۵

Rev., within border arched above, similar to (489).

AR '05, Wt. 161.5

496

Eriván, 1216.

Obv. similar to (458); no date legible.

Rev., within square,

وان  
 ب  
 ضراير

Margin in segments; above, الله العزة; beneath, ١٢١٦; on  
 sides, scrolls.

AR '95, Wt 153.9

497

Yazd, 1216.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

ر يزد  
 ب  
 ضرده  
 دا لعا

Margin similar; date ١٢١٦

AR 1, Wt 154.3

498

Tabríz, 1217.

Obv. similar; no date legible.

Rev., within square,

تبريز ر  
 ب  
 ضردا  
 لسلطنه

Around in four arched borders, above, الله العزة, and ١٢١٧.  
 thrice.

AR '95, Wt. 159.9

499

Tabríz, 1221.

Similar to (465) ; but obv., scroll on either side ; rev. ends

۱۲۲۱  
سنة

PL XIV R 1, Wt. 159

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date ۱۲۲۱ of year preceding.

Rev.

تم  
دارالمرور  
ص ۱۲۲۲

R 75, Wt 78

501

Mesh-hed, 1222.

Obv.

ناه قاجا [ر]  
فتـ جعلـ  
۱۲ ۲۲  
[۱] سلط السلط [۱]

ن ب ن

Rev.

مقدس  
مشهد  
صربا  
۱۲۲۲

R 9, Wt 158 9

502

Iṣfahán, 1223.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان السلطان  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

ن  
 صفها  
 لسلطه  
 دار ۱۲۲۳  
 صرب

Æ 8, Wt 20 2

503

Kermánsháhán, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ن  
 پلده کرمانشاه  
 صرب  
 ۱۲۲۳

Æ 1, Wt 160 7

504

Kermán, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

ن  
 ۲۲۴  
 ضر  
 ما

(ضر and ما in ligature.)

Æ 65, Wt 37 3



505

Isfahán, 1225.

Similar to (502) ; date ۱۲۲۵

Æ 7, Wt. 19.9

506

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar to (464)

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنة  
دار ۱۲۲۵  
ضرب

Æ 7, Wt. 19.8

507

Tabríz, 1225.

Same as (466) ; obv. copied ; rev. same die.

Æ 7, Wt. 38.7

508

Eriván, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but perhaps بن ابن for ابن as (513).

Rev.

ایروان  
—————  
ضرب حجور سعد  
ع  
۱۲۲

Outside border, ornaments.

Æ 7, Wt. 28.6

509

Iṣfahán, 1226.

Obv. as (463), but

سلطان  
ان بن ا

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنة  
دار ۱۲۲۶  
ضرب

Æ '7, Wt. 20.

510

Same mint and date

Obv. similar to (502).

Rev. similar to last.

Æ '75, Wt. 19.9

511

Same mint and date.

Obv. same die.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنة  
دار ۱۲۲۶  
ضرب

(1 superfluous).

Æ '7, Wt. 19.8

512

Same mint and date.

Similar; rev. same die.

[I.O.C.] Æ '75, Wt. 19.8

513

Khoi, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

ب

ضر خوی

۱۲۲۶

سنة

R 75, Wt. 18.4

514

Kazvín, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان لسلطان

ان بن ن

Rev.

قزوين

دا لسلطان[نه]

را

ضرب

۱۲۲۶

R 75, Wt. 18.7

515

Shiráz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

دارا

ضرب

۱۲۲۷

R 9, Wt. 19.5

516

Mesh-hed, 1230 ½

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا  
 ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501); but ضرب

۱۲۳

R 8, Wt 160.4

516a

Kermánsháhán, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

ن  
 ستا  
 بلده كرما ها  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۳۱

(Formerly plated ?)

E 7, Wt 59.7

517

Asterábád, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

اسرا باد  
 ممین  
 دار المو  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۳۲

R 103, Wt. 140.3

518

Kermánsháhán, 1232.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

ما    ها  
 ن    ن  
 ش  
 دار الدولة كر  
 .  
 ۱ ۲ ۳ ۴  
 ضرر ستمه

Æ 1, Wt 111.7

519

Yazd, 1232.

Similar to (474), date ۱۲۳۲

Æ 1, Wt 111.2

520

Same mint and date.

Similar to (474); outside rev. border, dots, date ۱۲۳۲

*Pierced* Æ 6, Wt. 29

521

Kazvín, 1233.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev. similar to (514): outside border, scrolls; date ۱۲۳۳

Æ 9, Wt 140.4

522

Mesh-hed, 1234.

Obv similar to (516).

Rev.

اق—دس  
 .  
 ۱ ۲ ۳ ۴  
 ارض ضرر

Æ 1, Wt 138.3

523

Teherán, 1235.

Obv. similar to (464)

Rev.

طهران  
 اخلافه  
 ضر دارا  
 —————  
 ۱۲۳۵

R 9, Wt. 141.2

524

Tabríz, 1238.

Similar to (465); date ۱۲۳۸

R 1\*, Wt. 141.0

525

Hamadán, 1240 ?

Obv.

شه  
 سكه فتحعلي  
 —————  
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev.

همدان  
 بلده طيبيه  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۴۰

Pl. XIV. R 85, Wt. 108.2

526

Isfahán, 1241.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لسلطنه  
 دارا  
 صوب  
 صفهان  
 ۱۲۴۱ ۱

R 45, Wt. 105.

527

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev. similar to (476); date ۱۲۴۱

Æ 9, Wt 105

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv similar.

Rev.

كاشان  
منين  
دار المو  
ضرب  
۱۲۴۱

Æ 85, Wt 105.8

529

Kermánsháhán, 1241

Obv similar to (525).

Rev.

شهان  
دار الدوله كرما  
ضرب  
۱۲۴۱

Æ 8, Wt 101.1

530

Kermánsháhán, 1242

Similar, but date ۱۲۴۲

Æ 85, Wt. 101.1

531

Hamadán, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev., within ornamented border, similar to (482); date ١٢٤٤

Æ 85, Wt. 106.5

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev

يزد  
 —————  
 دارا ده  
 ١٢ ٤٤  
 —————  
 صو

Æ ٩, Wt 103.5

533

Tabríz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (465); date ١٢ ٤٥  
سنة

Æ 75, Wt 106.1

534

Hamadán, 1245.

Similar to (531); date ١٢٤٥

Æ 8, Wt 104.6



535

Yazd, 1245.

Similar to (532); date ۱۲۴۵.

Æ 8, Wt. 109.2

536

Shíráz, 1246.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

شیراز  
 لعلم  
 ضر دارا  
 —————  
 ۱۲۴۶

Æ 85, Wt. 104.9

537

Yazd, 1247.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev.

یزد  
 —————  
 ضر دارا ده  
 —————  
 ۱۲۴۷

Æ 8, Wt. 106.7

538

Yazd, 1248.

Similar; pyramid of dots in rev. border above;

date ۱۲۴۸

Æ 75, Wt. 102.2

539

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. within ornamented border.

R 75, Wt. 101.6

540

Kermán, 1249 ?

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev.

ضر كرمآن

۱۲۴۹ (P)

(unit of date doubtful, possibly ۵)

R 75, Wt. 39.3

541

Yazd, date off field (early in reign).

Obv. similar to (492).

Rev., within wreath of single leaves,

العربية لله

دار یزد

العبا

ضر ه د

(دار العباده یزد)

[I.O.C.] R 85, Wt. 158.8

542—544.

Pattern ; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان سلطان  
 ن ا بن ن

Rev. Shield, arms of Persia ; lion couchant gardant ; behind him, sun, rayed ; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern, collared ; crest, plumed crown ; on riband beneath, motto

اسد الغالب  
 الله

beneath, B (Bain, die-engraver).

|        |                |     |             |
|--------|----------------|-----|-------------|
| PL XIV | <i>Milled</i>  | Bil | 85, Wt 79 7 |
|        | <i>Milled.</i> | Bil | 85, Wt 70 2 |
|        | <i>Milled</i>  | Bil | 85, Wt 71 2 |

# MUḤAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1264=A.D. 1835—1848.

## MOTTO.

شاهشه انبیا محمد

G O L D.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv., within border, surrounded by arches,

ا محمد  
نبیا  
شاهشه

Rev. as obv.,

الموزر  
ش  
ضر دار  
۱۲۵۵

[I.O.C] 47 7, Wt. 53 1

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv., within border, surrounded by wreath, similar.

Rev. similar; but within arches, above, below, and on each

side, شاه, date ضر دار  
۱۲

47 75, Wt. 53

A A

547

Teherán, 1262.

Obv. Lion l., sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown; all within laurel-wreath.

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

شاهشہ انبیا محمد  
ضرب دار لخلافہ طهران  
۱۲۶۲

(between lines of inscription, ornament.)

PL XV A 8, Wt 52.9

SILVER.

548

Teherán, 1250.

Obv. similar to (545); broad plain border.

Rev.

طهران  
لخلا  
دار اقه  
ضرب  
۱۲۵۰

PL XV B 55, Wt 22.3

549

El-Mesh-hed, 1251.

Obv. similar, around, scrolls.

Rev.; around, scrolls,

المقدس  
ب  
۱۲۵۱  
ضرا فی المشهد

B 85, Wt. 105.9

550

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar ; above border, quatrefoil only.

Rev. similar ; around, stars.

Æ 8, Wt 107

551

Yazd, 1251.

Obv.

محمد  
نبی  
شاهشاه

Rev.

یزد  
لعبد  
صردار ا ده  
۱۲ ۵۱

Æ 75, Wt. 99 8

552

Tabriz, 1252.

Obv. as (545) ; around, wreath.

Rev

سلطان  
دار  
صردار  
۱۲ ۵۲  
[مه]

Æ 75, Wt 88 1

553

Shíráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545) ; border of dots.

Rev.

شیراز  
 علم  
 ضرب دارا  
 —————  
 ۱۲۵۲

Æ 5, Wt. 9.5

554

Kermánsháhán, 1252.

Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,

نشه‌ان  
 دارالدوله كرما  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲ ۵۲

Æ 75, Wt. 88.5

555

Same mint and date.

Similar, no scrolls around obv. ; date ضرب  
 ۱۲۵۲

Æ 75, Wt. 89.

556

Kermánsháhán, 1253.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within double circle,

۱۲۵۳  
 نَشَهَان  
 دَارِ الدَوْلَةِ كَرْمَا  
 ضَرْبِ  
 ۱۲ ۵۳

*Pierced* *R* 55, *Wt* 10 g

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (545), rev. similar to (551), date ۱۲ ۵۳; around  
 obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

*R* 75, *Wt* 89 7

558

Shíráz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv.,

دَارِ الْعِلْمِ  
 ۱۲۵۴  
 ضَرْبِ  
 شِيرَاز

*R* 75, *Wt* 85 6

559

Resht, 1255.

Obv. as (549).

Rev., within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,

شَمْسِ  
 دَارِ الْمَرْزَرِ  
 ضَرْبِ  
 ۱۲ ۵۵

*PL* XV *R* 75, *Wt* 81 g



568

Teherán, 1262.

Similar to (567), varied, ضرب  
 ۱ ۲۶۲

Æ 75, Wt 83.

569

Tabríz, 1263.

Obv. similar to (552); border surrounded by arches.

Rev. as obv.,

سلطنته

دار ا

—

ضرت میرزا

۱ ۲ ۶ ۳

سنة

Æ 75, Wt 82

570

Teherán, 1263.

Similar to (566), date ضرب  
 ۱۲ ۶۳

Æ 9, Wt 165 1

571

Similar obv; star, in field r.; ornament dividing rev.  
 varied.

Æ 75, Wt. 83 2

572

Mesh-hed, 1263.

Similar to (565); date ۱۲۶ ۳

Æ 18, Wt. 82 6

573

Iṣfahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar ; border plain.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطه  
ضر دار  
—

Æ 15, Wt 10.6

574

Shiráz, date obliterated.

Similar to (553) ; wreath-borders.

Æ 55, Wt. 10.1

575

Kermánsháhán, 12xx

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ضرب no square.

۱۲

Æ 7, Wt 82.9

COPPER.

576

Irán, 126x

Obv. : Lion recumbent l., head facing ; behind, sun ; above, star ;

beneath, ۱۲۷۲ ; around, wreath.

سنة

Rev

فلوس رایج  
ممالک  
محمد شه و ایران  
ع

Obv. restruck by Náṣir-ed-dín, 1272.

PL XV. Serrated edge Æ 95

# REBELLION OF ḤASAN KHÁN SÁLÁR.

A.H. 1264—1266=A.D. 1848—1850.

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G O L D.

577

Mesh-hed, 1265.

Obv., within border surrounded by arches,

أحمد  
نصیر  
شاهنشہ  
۱۲۶۵

Rev, as obv.,

مقدس  
مشهد  
ضرب  
۱۲۶۵

Pl. XV. A' 7, Wt 52.8

~ ~ ~

## NĀṢIR-ED-DĪN.

A.H. 1264=A.D. 1848 (*Regnant*).

G O L D.

578

Resht, 1265.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
 سلطان سلط  
 ن بن ن

Rev.; around, fleurons,

شت  
 دار الموزر  
 ضرب  
 ١٢٥٥  
 سنة

A<sup>r</sup> 76, Wt. 53.3

579

Resht, 1266.

Obv. similar.

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

لمرزر (sic)  
 شت  
 دار  
 ضرب  
 ١٢٥٦

A<sup>r</sup> 78, Wt. 54

580

Teherán, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصرالدين شاه  
سلطان  
ا بن ا

Rev.

طهران  
لخلافه  
دارا  
صوب  
۱۳۶۸

Pl. XV A' 7, Wt 26 G

581

Mesh-hed, 1268.

Obv

ناصرالدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان  
ا بن ا

Rev, within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس  
مستشهد  
صوب  
۱۳۶۸

Pl. XV A' 8, Wt 52 G

582

Iṣfahān, 1273

Obv

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

سلطا سلطا

ان بن ا

Rev

سلطنه<sup>۱۲ ۷ ۱۳</sup>

دار ن

صعها

صوب

A 6, Wt 26.7

583

Ṭabaristān, 1273.

Obv similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان

لملك

دارا

ضرب

۱۲ ۷۳

PL XV A 8, Wt. 53.0

584

Tabriz, 1275

Obv. similar to (582), but بن for بن!

Rev.

سلطنه

دارا

---

صو تمير

سنة

۱۲۷۵

A 6, Wt 27.4

585

Saraks, 1276.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

يه  
ناصر حسن سر  
سلام  
نصرة الا ا  
ضرب  
٢٧٦

(1 superfluous.)

PL. XV. A 7, Wt. 27.3

586

Teherán, 1277.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافه  
ضرب دار  
١٢ ٧٧

A 75, Wt. 53.1

587

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Obv, within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (578).

Rev., within pattern of eight points, in circle surrounded by  
laurel-wreath; similar to (581), date ضرب

١٢ ٧٩

A 7, Wt. 26.1

588

Mesh-hed, 1281.

Obv., within laurel-wreath, Tughrá of

السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

above, star; to r. spray.

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

الرضا  
مشهد  
السلام  
عليه  
ضرب  
۱۲ ۸۱

Above, star.

Pl. XV. A' 95, Wt. 107

589

Ṭabaristán, 1282.

Obv., within square; similar to (578).

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls; similar to (583),

date ضرب  
۱۲ ۸۲

A' 55, Wt. 26

590

Resht, 1288.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., with scrolls around border,

المرز  
ش  
ضرب دار  
۱۲ ۸۳

Clipped, A' 6, Wt. 10.1



591

Teherán, 1294.

Obv. as (578).

Rev. as (586) ; but ضرب

۱۲۹۴

*Pierced. AV 7, Wt. 10*

592

Teherán, 12xx.

Obv. Bust of Sháh I., wearing cap with aigrette ; in field r.  
and l., within ornamented borders,

شاه  
ناصر الدين

ان  
سلطان  
۱۲۶۴

beneath, two laurel-branches.

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l.,

and sun ; similar to (586), but

ضرب دار  
۱۳

(1264, julús-year.)

*AV 75, Wt. 52**New Coinage.*

593, 594

Teherán, 1295.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l. holding  
sabre in r. fore-paw ; behind, sun ; above, plumed crown,  
below all, ۱۲۹۵

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار  
ناصر الدين  
السلطان

beneath all, طهران

*AV 45, Wt. 9.  
Same die AV 45, Wt. 4*

595

Teherán, 1296.

Obv. similar; beneath lion, پنجهزار : beneath all, ۱۲۹۶

Rev. similar.

PL. XV. A' 65, Wt. 22.2

596

Teherán, 1297.

*Ten-Túmán-Piece.*

Obv. Bust of Sháh, three-quarter face l., wearing cap with aigrette.

Rev.

طهران

فخر ناصر الدین شاه قاجار

الاعظم والحقان الا

السلطان<sup>۹</sup> ۱۲

ده تومان

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint.

PL. XVI. A' 1'4, Wt. 443

597

Teherán, 1297.

Obv. similar; but inscriptions around,

۱۲۹۴ ضرب ایران در سنة جلوس سلطنت در سنة ۱۲۹۷

Rev. similar to (593)

(Julus-year should be ۱۲۹۴)

Milled. A' 75, Wt. 44.2

598

Same mint and date.

Similar to (597); but obv. inscr. ۱۲ ۹۷ only.

*Milled* *AV* 65, Wt 22·2

599

Teherán, no date.

Similar; but obv. no inscr.

*PL. XVI. Milled. AV* 75, Wt. 49·6

600

One-sided Nauróz piece.

ناصر الدين [شاه قا] جار  
 لسلطا لسلطا  
 ن بن ن

*AV* 7, Wt. 9·

## S I L V E R.

601

Tabríz, 1265.

Obv.

ناصر الدين قاجار  
 شاه  
 السلطا السلطا  
 ان بن ن

Rev. similar to (584); but date ١٢٥٥ سنة

*PL. XVI. AR* 65, Wt. 21·1

602

Tabaristán, 1265.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصر الدين شاه  
سلطان سلطان  
ن بن ن

Rev., within border of branches and flowers,

طبرستان  
۱۲۶۵  
ملک  
ضر دار ا  
ب

around, ornaments.

R 8, Wt. 84.4

603

Teherán, 1265.

Obv. similar; but

سلطان سلطان  
ن بن ن

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافه  
ضر دار  
۱۲۶۵  
ب

PL XVI R 75, Wt 79.2

604

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

طهران  
الخلافه  
دار ۱۲۶۵  
ضوب

R 75, Wt. 82.4

605

Khoi, 1266.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان بن ن

Rev., within wreath-border,

خوم  
ضر دار لصفافا  
ب  
۱۳۶۶

*Ringed* R. 8, Wt. 83.5

606

Asterábád, 1272.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

قاجار  
ناصر لد شاه  
ين ا  
ن  
السلطان

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

باد  
استرا  
منين  
دار المو  
ضرب

around, laurel-wreath; above, ۱۲ ۷۲

R. 8, Wt. 80.2

607

Teherán, 1272.

Similar to (592) ; but obv. in r. border <sup>ن</sup>لسلطان, rev. ا لخلافه ;  
 ۱۲۱ ۴

date below ۱۲ ۷۲

Æ '6, Wt 37.5

608, 609

Teherán, 1273.

Similar ; but obv. r. border, ۱ of date serves for ۱ of السلطان ;

rev. similar to (592) ; date ۱۲ ۷۳

Æ 65, Wt 37.7

Rev same die. Æ 65, Wt 37.8

610

Kazvín, 1273.

Obv. similar to (601) ; but

لسلطان لسلطان

ن بن ن

Rev., within square, ornaments in segments outside,

قزوين

لسلطنه

ضرا دار

۱۲ ب ۷۳

Æ '65, Wt. 82.8

611

Isfahán, 1274.

Obv. Within wreath-border, the Sháh seated facing, towards l.,  
crowned and holding sabre; above, and in leaf-borders, on  
either side,

شا ه  
سلطان ناصرالدین

beneath, branches.

Rev., within wreath-border,

سلطنته  
دارن  
صفها  
ضارب  
۱۲ ۷۴

Æ 65, Wt. 20.3

612

Teherán, 1274.

Similar to (608); date ۱۲۷۴

Æ 6, Wt. 38.8

613

Same mint and date.

Similar; but rev. ۴ in طهران of

Æ 55, Wt. 39.

614

Kāzvin, 1274.

Obv. similar to (608).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, similar to (610); date ۱۲ ۷۴

Æ 6, Wt. 38.

615

Káshán, 1274.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

كاشان  
منين  
دار المو  
ضرب  
۱۲ ۷۰

Æ 55, Wt. 30

616

Teherán, 1275.

Similar to (586) ; date ۱۲ ۷۰

Æ 6, Wt. 33

617

Similar ; varied.

Æ 6, Wt. 37 7

618

Kermánsbhán, 1275.

Obv. similar ; date at foot, ۱۲۷۰

Rev., within laurel-wreath,

مان  
نته  
ضر كردار لدوله  
۱۲ ۷۰

(i.e. ضرب دار الدوله كرمانشهان)

Æ 6, Wt. 38·2



619

Asterábád, 1276.

Obv., within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار  
نا  
سلطان صر الد  
این ن یین  
السلطان

Rev., within square, around which, ornaments,

المو استرآباد  
منین  
دار  
صرب  
۱۲۷۶

*Pierced.*  $\mathcal{R}$  '65, Wt. 37.6

620

Isfahán, 1276.

Obv.

شاه ناصر الدین قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان بن نا

Rev., within square, around which, scrolls,

دار ا  
سلطنته  
ضرب  
صفهان  
۱۲۷۶ ا

 $\mathcal{R}$  '55, Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date ۱۲ ۷۶

 $\mathcal{R}$  '65, Wt. 38

622

Teherán, 1277.

Similar; but obv. <sup>ن</sup>السلطان, rev. date ۱۲۷۷  
۱۲۶۴

R. 6, Wt. 38.2

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

لسلطان لسلطان

ان بن ن [۱]

Rev.

يزد

لعن

ضر دار ا د [۵]

ضر

۱۲۷۷

R. 55, Wt. 38.1

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath, rev. within  
square, around which, scrolls; date

ضرب

۱۲۷۸

R. 75, Wt. 76.2

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars;

date ضرب

۱۲۷۹

R. 8, Wt. 76.4

626

Resht, 1280?

Similar to (590); but rev. with stars around border, and

۱۲

Æ 7, Wt 77

627

Asteriábád, 1282.

Obv. similar to (602), within laurel-wreath, but

Rev, within border of double arches,

۶۳ ۸۳

Æ 7, Wt 61.5

*New Coinage.*

628

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown, beneath, دو هزار دینار. beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev, within wreath, as obv.,

beneath, طهران

Pl XVI *Milled.* Æ 11, Wt 170

629

Same mint and date.

Obv. same; but beneath lion, **یکهزار دینار**

*Milled* R 9, Wt. 85.1

630

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, **۵۰۰ دینار**

*Milled.* R 75, Wt 45

631

Same mint and date.

Same; but beneath lion, **ربیعى**

*Milled* R 5, Wt 27.9

*Old Coinage*

632

Iṣfahán, 1283.

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev.

ان  
صفا  
د ر  
السلطه  
۱۲۶۳  
صرب

R 65, Wt 12

633

Isfahán, 1284.

Obv.

شاه

الدين قبا

صر ر

نا السلطا

السلطا جا

ن بن ن

(all throughout written f)

Rev, within arched border,

—

دار ا

ضر صفها

لسلطه

١٢٨٤

ن

Br '65, Wt 70 g

634

Kermán, 1284.

Obv. similar to (575).

Rev

ن در

كـ

ضر ن

١٢٨٤

ا ما لا ما ا

(Inscription reads ضرب دار الامان كرمان)

Br 75, Wt. 75

635

(Mesh-hed), Arz-i-ḵuds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of ناصر الدين شاه قاجار; beneath,  
and on either side,

لسلطا بن لسلطا  
ان ۱۲۱۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

ضر عليه لسلام  
ارض قدس امام

PL XVI R 85, Wt 76.4

636

Teherán, 1288

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586); date ۱۲ ۸۸

R 95, Wt 76.5

637

Same mint and date ?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

R 7, Wt. 19.5

638

Ḳazvín, 1278 ?

Obv, within laurel-wreath, similar to (578); inser. imperfect.

Rev. as obv., similar to (614), but ب ضر

R 55, Wt. 37.4

639

(Teherán) Náṣirí, 1292.

Obv., within laurel-wreath; lion and sun and crown as (628).

Rev. area

ناصر  
دار الخلافه  
ضرب ۱۲  
۹۲

Margin, السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

R. 75, Wt. 41.5

*New Coinage.*

640

Teherán, 1294.

Same as (631); but date ۱۲۹۴

Milled R. 6, Wt. 17

*Old Coinage.*

641

Teherán, 1295

Obv. similar to (578).

Rev., within laurel-wreath, with plumed crown above,

طهران  
خلافه  
ناصر دار  
۱۲۹۵

R. 75 Wt. 76.5

*New Coinage.*

642

Teherán, 1296.

Same as (628); but date 1296

*Milled.* AL 105, Wt. 1.22

643

Same mint and date.

Same as (629), but date 1296

*Milled.* AL 78, Wt. 70

644

Same mint and date.

Same as (631); but date 1296

*Milled.* AL 6, Wt. 17.6*Old Coinage.*

645

Asterábád, date effaced.

Obv. similar to (580), border ornamented, within it above, سا

Rev.

اسراراد  
با

مین

دارالحو

ضرب

(A surfiappe . on rev is seen two-headed eagle, above which,  
crown.)

AL 7, Wt. 76



## C O P P E R .

*New Coinage*

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed, above,  
plumed crown; beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev., within wreath with crown, as obv.,

رایج مملکت ایران  
۵۰ دینار

beneath wreath, طهران

Pr. XXVI .E 12, Wt 151

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. ۲۰ دینار

.E 1, Wt 77 1

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv F ۱۲۹۵ P, rev. ۵۰ دینار.

.E 1, Wt. 77 1

.E 1, Wt 75 6

650

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev. ۲۰ دینار

.E 18, Wt 39 3

## UNCERTAIN.

## SILVER.

651

(Time of Isma'îl I. or Tahmasp I.)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of **على** repeated, the **ع** making a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing **و الله**, the **لى** of (**على ولى الله**), **على** being included in **على**

Rev.

. . . . .

**الله محمد و****على حسن حسين****جعفر الصادق**

. . . . .

Æ 45, Wt. 32.

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## VASSAL KING.

## I.—TÍMÚRÍ.

BÁBER.

UNDER ISMA'ÍL I.

Transoxiana, A.H. 917—920=A.D. 1511—1514.

G O L D.

652

Obv. Area, within square formed by prolonged letters of lines  
in margin, lozenge formed by علی repeated,

لا

له الله

محمد رسو

ل الله علی

الله علی

و

Around,

مو

محمد

سج

.....

.....

حسن علیجعفر علی[حسن] بن علیحسین علی

Margin,

[ناد علیا مظهر العجائب]

[تجدده عونالك فى النوائب]

كل هم وغم سینجلههـ[ولايتك یا علی با علی با علی]

Rev.

نصر من الله و[فتح قريب]

السلطان العادل الكامل

الوا الى بو المظفر اسمعيل شاه

..... الصفوح خلد الله

ملكه وسلطانه ضرب ..

[س]لمطا[ن] محمد هـ

(Obv. لا implied; rev. ا of العادل serves also for that  
of اسمعيل)

PL. XVI A' 7, Wt 54

# AUTONOMOUS COPPER.

~~~~~

## IRÁN.

1

1260

Obv. Lion recumbent l., head facing, and sun.

Rev.

فلو ایرا  
س ن  
۲۶

Æ 9

2

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ایرا  
فلوس ن

Æ 85

3

1260 ?

Obv Lion rampant l.

Rev., within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو ایرا  
س ن  
۲۲

Æ 9

See also Tabríz, no. (82).

## ABŪ-SHAHR.

a. *With name Abū-shahr*

4

1122

Obv. Two lions rampant facing one another, behind each, sun ;  
beneath all, leaf.

Rev.

شهر  
بوا ۱۲۲  
ضر

PL. XVII Æ 9

5

Obv., within ornamented border, similar : no symbol.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
رایج

Æ 10

6

1267 ?

Obv. Lion l.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
رایج  
ضر ۱۲۶۷

Æ 9

7

1270

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

شهر  
ضرب  
ابو  
۱۲۷۰

PL. XVII Æ 6

8

1214 ? \*

Obv. Sun rayed.

Rev.

بوا شهر  
ضرب  
۱۱۱۴

(Restruck; traces of previous type, obv., peacock (?) l.)

PL. XVII Æ 9

9

1239

Obv. Peacock r., around, arabesque.

Rev.

ابو شهر  
فلوس  
۱۲۳۹

PL. XVII. Æ 9

10

12xxx

Obv. Two peacocks, back to back.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
ضرب  
۱۲

Æ 9

\* Conjecturally dated from style.

11

Obv. Ship 1.

Rev.

شهر  
ضر ابو  
ب

PL. XVII.  $\mathcal{A}$  '8

12, 13

Obv. Ornamented label, enclosing quatrefoil.

Rev., within square,

ابو شهر  
ضرب

PL. XVII.  $\mathcal{A}$  1'2  $\times$  '85  
 $\mathcal{A}$  1 15  $\times$  75

14

Obv. similar.

Rev., within circle,

ا شهر  
بو ب  
ضر

 $\mathcal{A}$  1'15  $\times$  7*b. With name Bandar-Abū-shahr.*

15

Obv. Lion 1., looking back.

Rev.

[1] بو  
شهر  
بندر  
ضرب

(Restruck.)

 $\mathcal{A}$  1'1



16

1211 ?

Obv. Lion r

Rev.

[اب] و شهر

بندر

فلوس

[ضرب<sup>١١</sup>]

Æ s

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar ; no date legible.

Æ s

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

بندر

[اب] و شهر

فلوس

[را] یج

Æ 9

19

1221 ?

Obv. Lion r. . border of pellets.

Rev.

ابو ۲۱ شهر

ضر بندر

ب

Pr LVII Æ s5

20

1221 ?

Obv. Fish l.

Rev.

Same; same die.

PL XVII. Æ 9

## ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[١]ردبیل

[فلو]س  
١١٢٣

PL XVII Æ 95

## URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun; beneath, ١٢٤٩

Rev. area,

مے

ارو

Margin, [ف . ل . و] . س . ض . ر . ب

PL XVIII Æ 1'

F F

23

Date obscure.

Obv. Dragon coiled r., looking back.

Rev., within ornamented border,

ضر  
 —  
 ا فلوس  
 رومي  
 . .

PL XVIII. Æ 12

24

122a

Obv. Bird l., wings open ; around, ornaments.

Rev.

رومي  
 فلوس  
 —  
 ۱۲ ر  
 ضر

Pr. XVIII. Æ 115

25

Obv. Turtle r.; above, ضر, beneath, صرب

Rev.

س  
 فلو ارومي

PL XVIII. Æ '85

. . . . .

## IṢFAHĀN.

26

1120

Obv. Lion r., and sun ; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ن  
اصفها  
فلوس  
ب  
ضرو ۱۱۲۰

PL. XVIII Æ 1 15

27

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 95

28

Similar ; date obliterated

Æ 1 1

29

Similar , date obliterated.

Æ 1

30

Obv. Same type as (29), l.

Rev. Similar to (29).

Æ 95

31

Same type r.

Rev. similar to (26) ; date not visible.

Æ 7

32

1246, 1247

Lion r., and sun, beneath, ۱۲۴۷

Rev.

۱۲۴۶

اصفها

ب

ضر ن

(Restruck on Russian two copek-piece 1813?)

Æ 1 2

33

Obv Lion seizing stag r.; in field, foliage.

Rev.

ضر

ب

ن

اصفها

فلوس

PL. XVIII. Æ 1 1

34

Obv. similar

Rev.

ن

اصفها

فلوس

ب

[ضر]

Æ 1\*

## ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion l., and sun , around, foliage.

Rev.

ایروان

فلوس

۸۳۴

—

صر

Æ ۰9

36

1120

Similar ; rev. order of letters varied ; date ۱۱۲۰.

PL. XVIII. Æ 1 05

37

1160

Obv. Same type , no foliage.

Rev.

\*فلوس

۱۱۶  
[ضرن]

[ایروان مو(?)]

Æ 8

38

Same date.

Same , same die.

Æ 75

39

1176?

Similar to (38) ; rev. no star, date ۷۶ P

Æ 8

40

1180

Obv. Same type.

Rev.

ایروان  
 فلسوس  
 .۸۱۱  
 ب  
 ضر

PL XVIII. Æ 1 × 7

41

1187

Obv. Same die.

Rev. Similar ; date ۱۱۸۷

Æ 9 × 65

42

1232

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

ان و  
 ضریر  
 ب  
 ۱۲۳۲

Æ 9

43

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ا و  
ب  
ضریو

Struck on coin with types of (45); date ۱۲۴

(Double-struck.)

Æ 9

44

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Similar.

Æ 75

45

124x

Obv. Lion recumbent r., and sun.

Rev. Similar, date ۱۲۴

Æ 9

46

1130

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

ن  
ایروا  
فلوس  
۱۱۳۰  
ضریو



47

1136

Obv. Lion and cub r., above, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (46), date  $\overbrace{\text{ع ١٣ ١}}^{\text{ب ١٣ ١}}$   
 ضو PL XVIII Æ '9

48

Same date.

Same ; same dies. Æ '9

49

1057

Obv. Elephant r.; around, arabesque.

Rev.

وان  
 اير ٢٧  
 فـلـوس  
 —————  
 ضو

PL XIX Æ 12x85

50

1132

Obv Elephant l.; above and below, foliage.

Rev Similar to (46), date ١١٣٢ Æ '85

51

Obv Same ; same die.

Rev similar, arrangement of letters varied. Æ '9

52

Similar; obv. varied, beyond elephant, tree (?);  
rev., date obliterated.

Æ 95

53

1133

Obv. Camel r.; around, foliage.

Rev. similar to (50); but date, 133

PL XIX Æ 9

54

Obv. Ibex recumbent; around, foliage.

Rev. Similar to (35), date obscure.

PL XIX Æ 85

55

1127

Obv. Ape r, in tree, looking back.

Rev.

يروان  
[١]فلوس  
١١٢٧  
ب  
[صنر]

Æ 9

56

1128

Similar; date 1128

PL XIX Æ 95

57

Obv. Hare l.

Rev.

ايـــــر[وا]  
[فل]وس ن

PL XIX Æ 8

58

Obv. Cock l. ; above, flower ; in front, branch.

Rev. Similar to (36) ; date obliterated.

PL XIX. Æ 8

59

Lxx4

Obv. Goose r. , around, arabesque.

Rev.

ب—روان

ا ب فلووس

ضر ٤

PL XIX. Æ 9

## BORUJIRD.

60

No date.

Obv. Bird l. looking back, seated on capital ; in field r., flower.

Rev.

و د

بر حر

فلووس

PL XIX. Æ 85

## BAGHDÁD.

61

[10]45

Obv. Horse 1, bridled, beyond, tree.

Rev.

بعدا [د]

فلوس

—

١٤٥ تـ [ر]

PL XIX AE 9

62

Obv. Bird 1.

Rev.

ب

صبر

بعدا [ا] د

AE 5

## BANDAR-'ABBÁS?

63

Obv. Lion r, and sun.

Rev.

بندر

فلوس رایج

Pl XIX AE 85

64

Obv. Same type.

Rev. Similar; arrangement of letters varied, double-struck.

AE 9

## BEHBEHÂN.

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag, r.

Rev.

ن  
به به  
ضرب  
۱۲۵ ع

.E 85

66

Same date.

Similar, but ۴ for ۳, around, scrolls.

.L 65

67

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within ornamented eight-foil, same inscr., but ضرب<sup>۴</sup>  
۱۲۵

.E 8

68

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within eight-pointed border,

—  
ضرب  
به به  
۲۵ ع

.Æ 8

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date *rr* only legible.

Æ 75

70

No date.

Similar; but rev. within double dotted border.

PL XIX Æ 8

# TABRÍZ.

---

71

1085

Obv Lion l, and sun.

Rev.

تبریز  
فلوس  
٨٥  
ب  
صر

Æ 9

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

Æ 1

73

1126

Similar to (72) : date ٢٤

.E 8

74

1136

Similar, date ١٣٤

PL XX .E 85

75

1171?

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date فلوس  
(٩) ١١٧<sup>١</sup>

.E 7

76

117.r

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date فلوس<sup>١٧</sup>

.E ٥٥

77

Obv. Same type l.

Rev. Similar, date not legible

.E 1

78

1224

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

تبریز  
ب  
ضر  
١٢٢٤

.E ٥١

79

1230

Obv. Lion recumbent l., and sun.

Rev., within arabesque border,

تبریز

—

ص ۱۲۳

(Restruck : on rev. traces of former obv. Lion recumbent left.)

Æ 105

80

1235

Similar, date —

ص ۱۲۳۵

Pl. XX Æ 105

81

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ب

تبریز

ص

۱۲۳۵

Æ 9

82

1256

Obv. Lion recumbent r., head facing.

Rev.

فلوس ایر [ا]ن

—

ص تبریز

۲ ۵ ۶

Æ 75



83

1239

Obv. Sun, rayed; wreath border.

Rev., within ornamented label; flower above, branches below,

ضر تبریز  
ب  
۱۲ ۳۹

Æ 1

84

Same date.

Similar; rev. branches varied.

Æ 1.

85

Same date

Similar, rev. branches varied.

Æ 1

86

1240

Similar; beneath, two leaves; date ۱ ۲ ۴

Æ 1

87

Same date.

Obv. Sun.

Rev., within ornamented label, pointed above,

تبریز  
ضر  
ب  
۲۴

Date outside label.

Æ ۳۵

88

1095

Obv., within wreath-border, humped bull r., above, branch.

Rev., within wreath-border,

تبریز  
فلوس  
۱۰۹۵  
ضر

Æ 9

89

Same date

Obv. Same, same die, rev. similar.

Æ 85

90

1133

Obv. Same type l., around, branches

Rev. Similar, date ۱۱۳۳

PL XX Æ 1'1 × '66

91

1134

Obv. Similar, type r.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۱۳۴

Æ 1 05 × 55

92

1112

Obv. Humped bull standing on fish r., around, branches.

Rev.

تبریز  
۱۱۱۲  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

PL XX Æ hexagonal, 12

11 11

93

1051

Obv. Elephant r. ; around, arabesques

Rev. Similar to (92) ; date  $\overbrace{1081}$   
 ضر

PL. XX Æ '95

94

1081

Obv. Peacock l. ; on back, flower.

Rev. Similar ; date . ۸۱

PL. XX Æ 9

~~~~~  
 TIFLÍS.

95

1014

Obv. Lion l. ; above, ornaments, degradation of sun ; around,  
 arabesque.

Rev. Area, within lozenge, having ornament on each side, lion l.

Margin, | ۱۰۱۴ | تفلیس | ضر فلوس

PL. XX Æ 105

96

Same date.

Obv. Similar.

Rev. Same ; same die.

E 105

97

1075

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

١٠٧٥  
تفليس  
فلوس  
ضرب

Æ 1

98

1148

Obv. Lion seizing bull r.


Rev.

فلوس  
ب  
٨ ضرب ١١٤  
تفليس

Æ 1

99

Same date

Similar, but   
٨ ضرب ١١  
ضرب

Æ 95

ΤÚİ.

---

100

No date.

Obv. Elephant l., harnessed ; around, arabesques.

Rev

توی  
ب  
ضر  
ملوس

Pl. XX. Æ. '85

~~~~~

ΤÍΡΑ?

---

101

No date.

Obv. Lion l. ; around, arabesques.

Rev. Fish r., between [ت] میری ? and ضرب

Pl. XX. Æ. '75

102

No date.

Obv. Elephant l. , around, arabesques.

Rev. Similar.

Pl. XX. Æ. '9

~~~~~

## KHOÏ.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun , around, ornaments : countermark, star.

Rev.

خو  
فلوس  
ضرو  
۱۱۸ ۹

Pl XXI. Æ 1

104

1191

Obv. Similar: similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date ۱۱۹۱ ضرو

Æ 1.

105

1209

Obv. Similar type.

Rev. Similar, date ۱۲۰۰ ضرو

Æ 1-05

106

No date.

Obv. Hare r. , around, arabesque.

Rev , within lozenge, rounded above and below,

ب  
ضرو  
خو

around, arabesque border.

Pl XXI Æ S

107

1241

Obv Within arabesque border, bird l.

Rev., within arabesque border,

خوی  
۱۲ . . ۱۴۱  
خمس

(Restruck.)

PL XXI 1 125

---

# DEMÁVEND.

---

108

Obv. Lion r, and sun ; around, ornaments.

Rev.

دماوند  
—  
مر  
فلوس

PL XXI Æ 1

---

# RESHT.

---

109

1233

Obv Lion r., looking back.

Rev

د  
ش  
۱۲۳۳  
—  
ص

PL XXI Æ 1 2

110

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1 25

111

Obv. Parrot r, head lowered.

Rev.

ر  
ش  
فلوس  
ب  
صر

Pl. XXI Æ 1'05

~~~~~  
RA'NĀSH.

112

1030

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ش  
ع  
فلوس  
ب  
[صر]

Pl. XXI Æ 85

113

1034

Similar ; date 1034

Æ 45



## SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH.

114

No date

Obv. Two geese, facing one another

Rev, within ornamented border,

سلاع  
ساوج  
صر

PL XXI E 1

## SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv Lion l, and sun.

Rev

شماخه  
۱۱۱۷  
ملوس  
صر

PL XXI E 95

116

1120

Obv. Horse walking l., around, floral ornaments

Rev. Similar, but date

صر ۱۱۲۰

L 1

117

1110

Obv Peacock 1, around, branches.

Rev Similar to (115), date 1110.

E 55

118

Same date

Similar

E 11

## SHÍRÁZ.

119

1097

Obv Ibex running 1; around, foliage

Rev.

ر ا  
شیر  
فلس  
[شیر ۱۷]

E 95

120

Obv Similar

Rev Effaced

E 1

## TEHERÁN.

121

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

طهران

فلوس

[ب]

[ضر]

.L 1

122

1113

Obv. Lion seizing stag r; above stag's head, ط; around, foliage.

Rev.

طهران

1114

فلوس

ب

ضر

Pr XXI At 125

123

1222

Obv. Peacock l., behind, ۱۲۲۲

Rev.

ن  
رايچ طهرا  
۱۲۲۲

Pr XXI. At 9

124

Obv. Goose r, wings open.

Rev. Similar to (121).

(Restruck)

.At 1

ḲAZVÍN.

125

1130

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

۱۱۳  
فلوس  
ضر قزوین

Æ 95

126

1182

Obv. Same type 1.

Rev.

قزوین  
[و-]فلوس  
۱۱۸۲  
[ض-]ر

Æ 1 05 × 65

127

Same (same die).

Æ 1 × 65

128

1223

Obv. Horse galloping r., and sun ; beneath, floral ornament.

Rev.

قزوین  
فلوس  
۳  
ضر

Pl XXII Æ 65

129

Obv. Lion l.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.

(Restruck)

Æ

130

1114

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date

ضرو ۱۴

Æ 4

---

## KANDAHÁR.

---

131

1058

Obv. Lion l, and sun

Rev.

قندهار

فابوس

۱۰۵۸

ضرو

ص

Pl. XXII Æ 9

132

Same date

Similar.

Æ 1

133

1167

Obv. Same type r.

Rev.

فلوس  
 ضر  
 قندهار ۱۱۰۷

Æ 8

134

1085

Obv. Lion 1

Rev.

قندهار  
 فلوس  
 ۱۰۸۵  
 ضر

Æ 95

135

1086

Similar; date ۱۰۸۶  
 ضر

Æ 1

136

Same date.

Similar, date ۱۰۸۶

Æ 12

137

1059

Obv. Lion l., seizing stag r.

Rev. Similar to (136); date ۱۰۵۹

Æ 105

138

1080

Obv. Horse galloping r ; above, floral ornament.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۰۸۰  
ب  
ض

PL XXII Æ 9

139

Same date.

Obv. Same type l. ; above, floral ornament.

Rev Similar; date ۱۰۸۰  
ب  
ض

Æ 9

140

1082

Obv. Camel l.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۰۸۲

PL XXII Æ 9

141

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1

142

Same date.

Obv. Same type r.

Rev Similar.

Æ 1

143

1083

Similar; date ۱۰۸۳

Æ 9

144

Obv. Stag l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

فلوسی

قندهار [ر]

PL. XXII Æ 75

145

*Two-dinár-piece.*

957

Obv. Antelope running l., above, <sup>۹۵۷</sup>سنة

Rev., within quatrefoil,

ر  
قند

ه ا ر

(sic) دو دنا

صرب

Æ 115



116

Same date.

Similar to (145).

Æ 1.2

147

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1.2

148

Similar; but obv., around, branch, date effaced, rev. <sup>ص</sup>دیس and <sup>ب</sup>د

Æ 1.1

149

No date.

Obv. Similar type.

Rev, within lozenge,

قد

هـ

دو دیار

ص

ب

Æ 1.05

150

No date.

Obv. Peacock l.

Rev

س

فلو

قد هـ

Pl. XXII. Æ 1.05

151

Similar.

Æ 1 05

152

No date.

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l. and r.; between them,  
star in circle.

Rev.

ق س د ر  
ه  
ف ل و س  
ب  
[ص ر]

Pl. XXII Æ 9

153

Similar.

Æ 9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev.

ب  
ص ر  
ق س د ه ا ر

Across field, sabre r.

Æ 1

155

1097

Obv Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l-fikār) l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev. Similar to (152); date,

١٠٩٧  
[خ ر]

Æ 1 1

156

Obv. Same type as no. (155) r.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL XXII. AE 11

157

Obv. Sabre l.; around, floral ornaments.

Rev.

قندهار  
فلوس  
ضرب

AE 7

158

Similar.

AE 95

~~~~~

## KERMĀNSHĀHĀN.

---

159

Obv. Lion r.

Rev.

ن  
ما  
شا  
کر  
فلوس  
...

PL XXII AE 9

160

1172

Obv. Boar r. ? above lion l.

Rev.

ن  
 گر  
 ها  
 نشا

Pl. XXII. Æ 55

161

1258

Obv. Elephant l. with rider; in field, ۸۵ ۶۱

Rev.

ن  
 نشا  
 ضر کرما  
 ۱۲۵۱

(die of 1251.)

Æ 9

## KĀSHĀN.

162

1111 ?

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

ن  
 [ك] اشا  
 [فل] وس  
 ۱ ۱ ۱  
 —————  
 ض [ر]

Æ 9

163

1132

Similar; date ۲ ۱۱۳  
 —————  
 ضر

Æ 1

164

1137

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ن  
 [ك] اشا  
 فلوس  
 —————  
 ضر

Æ 9

165

1160 ?

Obv. Similar.

Rev

س  
فلو  
گاشان  
—  
[ضر] ۱۱۶

Æ 95

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162), date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ '9

167

Obv. Peacock l.

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

PL. XXIII. Æ 1 05

~~~~~

GANJA.

---

168

1106

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

گنجہ  
فلوس  
—  
۱۰۶  
ضر

Æ '95

169

1149

Similar to (168); but rev. date, <sup>1149</sup>گنجہ

Æ 9

170

1123

Obv. Lion r. ; beyond, tree.

Rev. Similar to (168); date 1123

Æ 95

171

1181

Obv. Lion r.

Rev. Similar to (169); date 1181

Æ 9

172

Date obliterated.

Obv. Sun ;

Countermark leaf-shaped, <sup>یر</sup>

العیر

عید

Rev.

گنجہ

ب

[و]ضہ

Æ 115

173

1132

Obv. Horse walking l. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath,  
flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ۱۳۲

PL XXIII Æ 9

174

Same date.

Similar ; mint-name off field

Æ 85

175

1158 ?

Obv. Similar type ; around, arabesque.

Rev. Similar ; date <sup>۱۱۵</sup>فلوس

PL XXIII Æ 85

176

118x

Similar , obv., type r. , rev., date <sup>۱۱۸</sup>فلوس

Æ 8

177

1106

Obv. Ibex r. ; above, and in front, branch ; beneath, flower.

Rev. Similar to (168) ; date ۱ ع

Æ 1 05



178

Same date.

Similar to (177) , date ۱۱۰۶

Æ 1 05

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

گنجہ  
 قلسوس  
 ب  
 ضرع ۱۱۱

Æ 1

180

1207

Obv. Duck l.

Rev. Similar to (172) ; date ۱۲۰۷ گنجہ

(Restruck.)

PL XXIII Æ 8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-fikâr) l.

Rev. Similar ; date ۱۲۱۵

PL XXIII. Æ 7

~~~~~

## MÁZANDERÁN.

182

1138

Obv. Lion r., and sun.

Rev.

فلوس صر

—

۱۱۳۸

مازندران

PL. XXIII Æ 95

183

Date obliterated.

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

مازندران[ن]

—

فلوس [صر]

Æ 1

184

1140?

Obv. Lion seizing stag r.

Rev.

فلوس صر

—

۱۱۴۰

مازندران

Æ 105

L L

185

1140 ?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

ما[ز]ند[را]ن

\_\_\_\_\_

فـلـوسـى ضر

Æ 1.

186

Date obliterated.

Similar.

Æ 1

187

1159

Obv. Similar type, lion l., stag r.

Rev.

[ماز]ند[ران]

فـلـوسـى

۱۵۹

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر

Pl XXIII Æ 1 x

## MESH-HED.

188

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

مقد[س]  
 مشهد  
 —————  
 فلوس ضر

Æ 95

189

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev.

مقدس  
 —————  
 ضر مشهد

Æ 8

190

1205

Obv. Elephant l., and driver ; countermark رايج

Rev.

مقدس  
 مشهد  
 ۱۲۰۵  
 —————  
 فلوس ضر

Æ 1'

191

1246

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, ~~1111~~

Rev. Similar to (190), no date.

Æ 9

192

Similar; no date visible.

PL. XXIII. Æ 85

193

Obv. رایج in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck )

Æ 85

~~~~~

## HERÁT.

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, <sup>سمة</sup> ٣٦١١

Rev

هرات

فلوس ضرب

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu-l-flīḡár) l.

Æ 1

## HAMADÁN.

195

1054

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge ?

Rev.

همدان

فلوس

۰۵۱۵

ب

[ضر]

Pl XXIII. Æ 1.

## YAZD.

196

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

يزد

فلوس

صرب

Pl XXIII. Æ 1½

## M E D A L S.

---

### G O L D.

1

REWARD OF VALOUR.

1297

Obv. Within wreath of laurel and oak, on base, lion l. holding  
sabre with r. fore-paw ; behind, sun.

Rev. Area

شاه قاجار  
ناصر الدين  
السلطان

---

۱۲۹۷

Margin, هر شیردل که دشمن شه را عیان گرفت  
ار آفتاب همت ما این نشان گرفت

PL. XXIV A 14, Wt 222.

---

### S I L V E R.

2

1278

Obv

ناصر الدين شاهشاه

Bust of Sháh r., in uniform.

Rev.

به فخر دولت عليه ایران

Within wreath of laurel and oak, lion and sun, as (1) ;  
above, plumed crown ; in ex., ۱۲۷۳

PL XXIV B 11, Wt. 180

3

1298

30th year of reign, and centenary of Kájár Dynasty.

Obv. Same as (1): same die.

Rev. Within laurel-wreath,

هو ناصر  
 بیادگار قرن جلوس  
 همایون که قرین سال صدم  
 سلطنت قاجار است در ضرا  
 بخانه دولتی ضرب شد  
 ۱۲۹۳

(vowelled, قرن جلوس : last م probably is intended for صدم)

In border, P F

PL XXIV. Ⓐ 14, Wt 352.





# SUPPLEMENT.

ISMA'IL I.

SILVER.

12\*

Nímíúz, 9½2

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
الله الله  
سو على و  
ر

Margin, in cartouches,

[على حسين] | [على محمد] | جعفر | سى على محمد | على [محمد] | حسن

Rev. Area

[السلطان العادل]

بو  
[الها] [د]ى ا المظفر  
[ا] شاه  
در  
[سم] عيل بهاخان  
الله  
نه  
ملكه وسلطا

In centre, within hexagon,

ضرب  
نيمر  
وز

AR 9, Wt 59.7

M M

12a

Herát, 927.

Obv. Area similar to (12\*), varied.

Margin,

على حسن | على محمد | جعفر | موسى على محمد |  
على حسن محمد

Rev. Area similar to (12\*), but ends الله ملكه .  
خلد

In centre, within six-foil,

هراة  
ضرب

Æ 1, Wt 71.9

15a

Nimrúz, 928.

Obv. Similar to (12\*); margin more complete

Rev. Area similar to (12\*); date [اس] معيل 928

In centre, within hexagon,

وز  
نمبر  
ضرب

Æ 85, Wt. 59.1

15b

Tabríz, 929.

Obv. Area similar to (11), varied

Margin, in cartouches,

على محمد حسين | على موسى [ع] جعفر | [على محمد حسن] |  
على محمد حسن

Rev. similar to (15); but order of words varied, and  
in centre, within quatrefoil,

تبریز  
ضرب  
سنة  
٩٢٩

Æ ٠٩, Wt. 121.

17a

Ardebîl, date off field.

Obv. similar to (17), in circle, **على** and **و** united: margin  
almost entirely wanting.

Rev. similar to (15); but ends

[الص] فوج خلد الله  
ملكه

In centre, within sixfoil,

بیل  
ارد  
ضرب

Æ 85, Wt. 120

18b

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area as (17a).

Margin, ... .. سجاد ... صادق کاظم تقی

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

السلطان شاه  
اسماعيل  
بشادر خان  
بیان به [ده] (?)  
شاه [کر] (?)

Æ 9, Wt. 119.4

# ṬAHMÁSP I.

---

## S I L V E R.

27\*

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. similar to (25).

No traces of marginal inscr.

Rev.

[ا]لسلطان[ن] العا[د]ل  
 [الكامل] ال[ها]د[د]  
 [ابو] [خان] (?)  
 ع  
 . . . . .

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

بهادر  
 طهماسب  
 شاه

Æ 85, Wt 121

27\*\*, 27\*\*\*

Similar.

Æ 85, Wt 119

Æ 85, Wt, 120

MUḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

G O L D.

27a \*

Isfahán, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a) ; but رسول الله

Margin, within cartouches,

| | | على جعفر |  
| | | ... م |

Rev. Area محمد السليم<sup>[1]</sup> آباءه  
[غ]لام امام مهدى عليه و  
محمد ملكه  
[سد]طا[ن] الحسين خلد[د]  
[ابوالمظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

In centre, within circle,

ن  
اصفها  
۹۸۷  
ضرب

AV 65, Wt 71.4

27a \*\*

Kazvín, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a\*).

Margin, within cartouches,

| | | على حسين<sup>(۱)</sup> | | | جعفر | | | موسى على محمد |  
| | | على حسن (?) | | | محمد |  
على حسن  
على محمد

Rev. Area similar (to 27a\* ) ,

[و] ابوالمظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه[ه]

In centre, within circle,

قزوين  
ضرب  
۹۸۷

27a\*\*\*

Kazvín, fifth year, 989

Obv. Area similar to (27a)

Margin, traces of names of Imáms

Rev. Area,

[ع]لا[م]ام محمد مهدی  
الحسین[ع]  
و . [نا]د [شاه الس]لط[ا]ن

In centre, within border of many foils,

قرویس  
ه ۸۹  
صر

A<sup>7</sup> 70, Wt. 1.4

## 'ABBÁS II.

SILVER

36b

Istahán, 1064

Obv. Auct

لله  
لا اله الا الله  
 لله  
سور ال و  
 محمد  
 الله

Margin as (36).

Rev similar to (36), differently arranged, but ends

١٠٦٤  
 صواصعها  
 —————

Æ 155 Wt 561

38a

Aidebil, 1067

Similar to (36), but rev, differently arranged, ends

١٠٦٧  
 اردبیل

Æ 13 Wt 137.5



# SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)

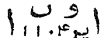
---

S I L V E R.

74\*

Eriván, 1104.

Obv. similar to (74).

Rev. Similar to (62) , but 

R 1, Wt 113


# SULTÁN HUSAIN.

---

S I L V E R.

101a

Tabriz, 1125

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101) , but 

ص ر ت م ي ز

R 1, Wt 1013

## MAHMÚD.

197a

Kandahár, date wanting.

Obv. area, within square,

لا إله إلا الله  
 لله  
 محمد  
 رسول

Margin, in segments,

انا بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي [ع]

Rev

[رد ا] ر [م] شرق [اي] د [ا] ن ح [و]

كه

[قر] ص آفتاب محمود جهانگیر ه

ش

[ب] تساب قندهار

سیا [د] ت

G O L D

216*a*

Işfahán, 1152

Similar to (236); but date 110*r*

AV 5, Wt 73

---

S I L V E R.

260*a*

Işfahán. 1156

Similar to (253); but date 110*s*

AR 85 Wt 170*s*

A H	Metil	MINI	DYNASTY.	PRINCE	NO.	Page.
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912	"	Nîmîúz	"	"	12*	265
915	"	Merv	"	"	10	5
915	"	"	"	"	12	6
916	AV	Herát	"	"	1	1
922	"	Shírâz	"	"	2	2
927	AR	Herát	"	"	12a	266
928	"	Abei-kûh	"	"	13	7
"	"	Shírâz	"	"	14	7
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"	"	Nîmîúz	"	"	15a	266
929	"	Tabríz	"	"	15b	266
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938	"	Hamadân	"	Tahmâsp I.	20	13
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957	Æ	Kandahâr	"	"	145-7	247-8
976	AR	Mesh-hed	"	"	23-4	15
985	AV	Işfahân	"	Muhammâd Khuda- banda	27a	19
987	"	"	"	"	27a*	269
"	"	Kazvîn	"	"	27a**	269
989	"	"	"	"	27a*+*	270
997	"	Işfahân	"	'Abbâs I	28	21
1014	AL	Tiflîs	"	"	95-6	234
1017 <sup>p</sup>	AR	Huwaiza	"	"	32	23
1030	Æ	Ra'nâsh	"	"	112	239
1034	"	"	"	"	113	239
1038	AR	Enivân	"	Şafî I.	34	24
1039	"	Işfahân	"	"	34a	25
1039	"	"	"	"	35	25
1045	Æ	Baghdâd	"	"	61	227
1051	"	Tabríz	"	"	93	234
1054	AR	Huwaiza	"	'Abbâs II	48	
"	Æ	Hamadân	"	"	195	261
1057	"	Enivân	"	"	49	224
1058	"	Kandahâr	"	"	131	244
1059	AR	Tabríz	"	"	36	26
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1064	"	İsfahán	"	"	36 <sup>b</sup>	271
1065	"	"	"	"	37	27
1066	"	Tabríz	"	"	38	27
1067	"	Ardebíl	"	"	38 <sup>a</sup>	271
1069	"	Tabríz	"	"	39	27
1070	"	"	"	"	40	27
1071	"	"	"	"	41	27
1072	"	"	"	"	42	28
1072?	"	Huwaiza	"	"	49	29
1072	Æ	Kermánsháhán	"	"	160	251
1073	AR	"	"	"	43	28
1075	"	Eriván	"	"	44	28
"	Æ	Tiflis	"	"	97	235
107 <sup>x</sup>	AR	"	"	"	45	28
1080	Æ	Kandahár	"	"	138	246
1081	"	Tabríz	"	"	94	234
1082	AR	İsfahán	"	Sulaimán I.	50	30
"	Æ	Kandahár	"	"	140	246
1083	"	"	"	"	143	247
1084	AR	Huwaiza	"	"	77-8	37
"	Æ	Eriván	"	"	35	221
1085	AR	Huwaiza	"	"	79-81	37
"	Æ	Tabríz	"	"	71	229
"	"	Kandahár	"	"	134	245
1086	AR	Huwaiza	"	"	82	38
"	"	Ganja	"	"	51	31
"	Æ	Kandahár	"	"	135-6	245
1087	AR	Tabríz	"	"	52	31
"	"	Huwaiza	"	"	83	38
1088	"	"	"	"	84	38
1089	"	"	"	"	85	38
1090	"	İsfahán	"	"	53	31
1092	"	Tabríz	"	"	55	32
1093	"	İsfahán	"	"	56	32
1095	Æ	Tabríz	"	"	88	233
1096	AR	İsfahán	"	"	57	32
"	"	Nakhechuván	"	"	58-60	33
1097	"	İsfahán	"	"	61	33
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"	"	Hamadán	"	"	66	34
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حجور سعد	ايروان
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دار الامان	كرمان
دار الايمان	(قم)
دار الخلافه	طهران
” ”	شاه جهان آباد (دهلى)
دار الدوله	كرمانشاهان
دار السور	(بروجرد)
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دار السلطنه	اصفهان
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” ”	طهران
” ”	قروين



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” ”	هرات
دار الصفا	خوى
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” ”	کاشان
مشهد الرضا	مشهد
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 (Afgháns) 193 9, 203-4, 416 لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على  
*passim* (order varied) حسن محمد  
 اللهم صل على النبي و الولي واليتول والسبطين والسجاد والباقر  
 والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتقى و النقي والزكى والمهدي  
 47 cf. 18b, 651

ناد عليا مظهر العجائب  
 تجده عوناً لك في السوائب  
 كل هسر وعسر سييجلى  
 15, 652 بولايتك يا على يا على يا على

(Afghán), 197a ابا بكر عمر عثمان على

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Lions, rampant, Two.—Abu-shahr, 4, 5.

Lion, seizing bull.—Tiffls, 98, 99.

Lion, seizing stag.—Iṣfahán, 33, 34; Behbehán, 65—70;  
Teherán, 122; Kāndahár, 137; Mazenderán, 184—187.

## N.

Naṣir-ed-dín, *see* Sháh.

## O.

Ornamented Label.—Abu-shahr, 12, 13, 14.

## P.

Parrot.—Resht 111.

Peacock.—Abu-shahr, 9; Ardebíl, 21; Tabríz, 94; Shemá-  
khí, 117, 118; Teherán, 123; Kāndahár, 150, 151;  
Káshán, 167.

Peacocks, Two.—Abu-shahr, 10.

## S.

Sabre.—Kāndahár, 157, 158.

Sabre, Two-bladed.—(Zu-l-fil ár) Kāndahár, 155, 156; Ganja,  
181.

Sháh (Fet-ḥ-'Alí) on horseback.—Zenján, *N* 476, 477.

Sháh (Fet-ḥ-'Alí) seated on throne.—Iṣfahán, *N* 484.

Sháh (Náṣir-ed-dín) seated.—R 611.

Sháh (Náṣir-ed-dín), Bust of.—Teherán, *N* 592, 596—599,  
R 607—609, 612, 613; Kāzvin, 614.

Shield, Arms of Persia, *see* Lion and Sun.

Ship.—Abu-shahr, 11.

Stag.—Kāndahár, 144.

Sun, rayed.—Tehcrán, LE 646—650 ; Abu-shahr, 8 ; Eriván, 46 ; Tabríz, 83—87 ; Tiflís, 97 ; Káshán, 166 ; Mesh-hed, 189.

T.

Turtle.—Urúmí, 25.

Z.

Zu-l-fikár, *see* Sabre, Two-bladed.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(This Table, after Wüstenfeld, gives the current Christian day, the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preceding. New style begins A.D. 1582. See Introd. p. xviii. for a caution.)

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
900	1494	. . Oct. 2	941	1534 . . July 13
901	1495	. . Sept. 21	942	1535 . . " 2
902	1496	. . " 9	943	1536 . . June 20
903	1497	. . Aug. 30	944	1537 . . " 10
904	1498	. . " 19	945	1538 . . May 30
905	1499	. . " 8	946	1539 . . " 19
906	1500	. . July 28	947	1540 . . " 8
907	1501	. . " 17	948	1541 . . April 27
908	1502	. . " 7	949	1542 . . " 17
909	1503	. . June 26	950	1543 . . " 6
910	1504	. . " 14	951	1544 . . Mar. 25
911	1505	. . " 4	952	1545 . . " 15
912	1506	. . May 24	953	1546 . . " 4
913	1507	. . " 13	954	1547 . . Feb. 21
914	1508	. . " 2	955	1548 . . " 11
915	1509	. . April 21	956	1549 . . Jan. 30
916	1510	. . " 10	957	1550 . . " 20
917	1511	. . Mar. 31	958	1551 . . " 9
918	1512	. . " 19	959	1551 . . Dec. 29
919	1513	. . " 9	960	1552 . . " 18
920	1514	. . Feb. 26	961	1553 . . " 7
921	1515	. . " 15	962	1554 . . Nov. 26
922	1516	. . " 5	963	1555 . . " 16
923	1517	. . Jan. 24	964	1556 . . " 4
924	1518	. . " 13	965	1557 . . Oct. 24
925	1519	. . " 3	966	1558 . . " 14
926	1519	. . Dec. 23	967	1559 . . " 3
927	1520	. . " 12	968	1560 . . Sept. 22
928	1521	. . " 1	969	1561 . . " 11
929	1522	. . Nov. 20	970	1562 . . Aug. 31
930	1523	. . " 10	971	1563 . . " 21
931	1524	. . Oct. 29	972	1564 . . " 9
932	1525	. . " 18	973	1565 . . July 29
933	1526	. . " 8	974	1566 . . " 19
934	1527	. . Sept. 27	975	1567 . . " 8
935	1528	. . " 15	976	1568 . . June 26
936	1529	. . " 5	977	1569 . . " 16
937	1530	. . Aug. 25	978	1570 . . " 5
938	1531	. . " 15	979	1571 . . May 26
939	1532	. . " 3	980	1572 . . " 14
940	1533	. . July 23	981	1573 . . " 3

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
982	1574	April 23	1032	1622 Nov. 5
983	1575	" 12	1033	1623 Oct. 25
984	1576	Mar. 31	1034	1624 " 14
985	1577	" 21	1035	1625 " 3
986	1578	" 10	1036	1626 Sept. 22
987	1579	Feb. 28	1037	1627 " 12
988	1580	" 17	1038	1628 Aug. 31
989	1581	" 5	1039	1629 " 21
990	1582	Jan. 26	1040	1630 " 10
991	1583	" 25*	1041	1631 July 30
992	1584	" 14	1042	1632 " 19
993	1585	" 3	1043	1633 " 8
994	1585	Dec. 23	1044	1634 June 27
995	1586	" 12	1045	1635 " 17
996	1587	" 2	1046	1636 " 5
997	1588	Nov. 20	1047	1637 May 26
998	1589	" 10	1048	1638 " 15
999	1590	Oct. 30	1049	1639 " 1
1000	1591	" 19	1050	1640 April 23
1001	1592	" 8	1051	1641 " 12
1002	1593	Sept. 27	1052	1642 " 1
1003	1594	" 16	1053	1643 Mar. 22
1004	1595	" 6	1054	1644 " 10
1005	1596	Aug. 25	1055	1645 Feb. 27
1006	1597	" 14	1056	1646 " 17
1007	1598	" 4	1057	1647 " 6
1008	1599	July 24	1058	1648 Jan. 27
1009	1600	" 13	1059	1649 " 15
1010	1601	" 2	1060	1650 " 4
1011	1602	June 21	1061	1650 Dec. 25
1012	1603	" 11	1062	1651 " 14
1013	1604	May 30	1063	1652 " 2
1014	1605	" 19	1064	1653 Nov. 22
1015	1606	" 9	1065	1654 " 11
1016	1607	April 28	1066	1655 Oct. 31
1017	1608	" 17	1067	1656 " 20
1018	1609	" 6	1068	1657 " 9
1019	1610	Mar. 26	1069	1658 Sept. 29
1020	1611	" 16	1070	1659 " 18
1021	1612	" 4	1071	1660 " 6
1022	1613	Feb. 21	1072	1661 Aug. 27
1023	1614	" 11	1073	1662 " 16
1024	1615	Jan. 31	1074	1663 " 5
1025	1616	" 20	1075	1664 July 25
1026	1617	" 9	1076	1665 " 14
1027	1617	Dec. 29	1077	1666 " 1
1028	1618	" 19	1078	1667 June 23
1029	1619	" 8	1079	1668 " 11
1030	1620	Nov. 26	1080	1669 " 1
1031	1621	" 16	1081	1670 May 21

\* Here the change to the Gregorian New Style takes effect.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1082	1671	May 10	1132	1719	Nov. 14
1083	1672	April 29	1133	1720	" 2
1084	1673	" 18	1134	1721	Oct. 22
1085	1674	" 7	1135	1722	" 12
1086	1675	Mar. 28	1136	1723	" 1
1087	1676	" 16	1137	1724	Sept. 20
1088	1677	" 6	1138	1725	" 9
1089	1678	Feb. 23	1139	1726	Aug. 29
1090	1679	" 12	1140	1727	" 19
1091	1680	" 2	1141	1728	" 7
1092	1681	Jan. 21	1142	1729	July 27
1093	1682	" 10	1143	1730	" 17
1094	1682	Dec. 31	1144	1731	" 6
1095	1683	" 20	1145	1732	June 24
1096	1684	" 8	1146	1733	" 14
1097	1685	Nov. 28	1147	1734	" 3
1098	1686	" 17	1148	1735	May 24
1099	1687	" 7	1149	1736	" 12
1100	1688	Oct. 26	1150	1737	" 1
1101	1689	" 15	1151	1738	April 21
1102	1690	" 5	1152	1739	" 10
1103	1691	Sept. 24	1153	1740	Mar. 29
1104	1692	" 12	1154	1741	" 19
1105	1693	" 2	1155	1742	" 8
1106	1694	Aug. 22	1156	1743	Feb. 25
1107	1695	" 12	1157	1744	" 15
1108	1696	July 31	1158	1745	" 3
1109	1697	" 20	1159	1746	Jan. 24
1110	1698	" 10	1160	1747	" 13
1111	1699	June 29	1161	1748	" 2
1112	1700	" 18	1162	1748	Dec. 22
1113	1701	" 8	1163	1749	" 11
1114	1702	May 28	1164	1750	Nov. 30
1115	1703	" 17	1165	1751	" 20
1116	1704	" 6	1166	1752	" 8
1117	1705	April 25	1167	1753	Oct. 29
1118	1706	" 15	1168	1754	" 18
1119	1707	" 4	1169	1755	" 7
1120	1708	Mar. 23	1170	1756	Sept. 26
1121	1709	" 13	1171	1757	" 15
1122	1710	" 2	1172	1758	" 4
1123	1711	Feb. 19	1173	1759	Aug. 25
1124	1712	" 9	1174	1760	" 13
1125	1713	Jan. 28	1175	1761	" 2
1126	1714	" 17	1176	1762	July 23
1127	1715	" 7	1177	1763	" 12
1128	1715	Dec. 27	1178	1764	" 1
1129	1716	" 16	1179	1765	June 20
1130	1717	" 5	1180	1766	" 9
1131	1718	Nov. 24	1181	1767	May 30

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1182	1768 . . May 18	1232	1816 . . Nov. 21
1183	1769 . . " 7	1233	1817 . . " 11
1184	1770 . . April 27	1234	1818 . . Oct. 31
1185	1771 . . " 16	1235	1819 . . " 20
1186	1772 . . " 4	1236	1820 . . " 9
1187	1773 . . Mar. 25	1237	1821 . . Sept. 28
1188	1774 . . " 14	1238	1822 . . " 18
1189	1775 . . " 4	1239	1823 . . " 7
1190	1776 . . Feb. 21	1240	1824 . . Aug. 26
1191	1777 . . " 9	1241	1825 . . " 16
1192	1778 . . Jan. 30	1242	1826 . . " 5
1193	1779 . . " 19	1243	1827 . . July 25
1194	1780 . . " 8	1244	1828 . . " 14
1195	1780 . . Dec. 28	1245	1829 . . " 3
1196	1781 . . " 17	1246	1830 . . June 22
1197	1782 . . " 7	1247	1831 . . " 12
1198	1783 . . Nov. 26	1248	1832 . . May 31
1199	1784 . . " 14	1249	1833 . . " 21
1200	1785 . . " 4	1250	1834 . . " 10
1201	1786 . . Oct. 24	1251	1835 . . April 29
1202	1787 . . " 13	1252	1836 . . " 18
1203	1788 . . " 2	1253	1837 . . " 7
1204	1789 . . Sept. 21	1254	1838 . . Mar. 27
1205	1790 . . " 10	1255	1839 . . " 17
1206	1791 . . Aug. 31	1256	1840 . . " 5
1207	1792 . . " 19	1257	1841 . . Feb. 23
1208	1793 . . " 9	1258	1842 . . " 12
1209	1794 . . July 29	1259	1843 . . " 1
1210	1795 . . " 18	1260	1844 . . Jan. 22
1211	1796 . . " 7	1261	1845 . . " 10
1212	1797 . . June 26	1262	1845 . . Dec. 30
1213	1798 . . " 15	1263	1846 . . " 20
1214	1799 . . " 5	1264	1847 . . " 9
1215	1800 . . May 25	1265	1848 . . Nov. 27
1216	1801 . . " 14	1266	1849 . . " 17
1217	1802 . . " 4	1267	1850 . . " 6
1218	1803 . . April 23	1268	1851 . . Oct. 27
1219	1804 . . " 12	1269	1852 . . " 15
1220	1805 . . " 1	1270	1853 . . " 4
1221	1806 . . Mar. 21	1271	1854 . . Sept. 24
1222	1807 . . " 11	1272	1855 . . " 13
1223	1808 . . Feb. 28	1273	1856 . . " 1
1224	1809 . . " 16	1274	1857 . . Aug. 22
1225	1810 . . " 6	1275	1858 . . " 11
1226	1811 . . Jan. 26	1276	1859 . . July 31
1227	1812 . . " 16	1277	1860 . . " 20
1228	1813 . . " 4	1278	1861 . . " 9
1229	1813 . . Dec. 24	1279	1862 . . June 29
1230	1814 . . " 14	1280	1863 . . " 18
1231	1815 . . " 3	1281	1864 . . " 6

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1282	1865 . . May 27	1301	1883 . . Nov. 2
1283	1866 . . „ 16	1302	1884 . . Oct. 21
1284	1867 . . „ 5	1303	1885 . . „ 10
1285	1868 . . April 24	1304	1886 . . Sept. 30
1286	1869 . . „ 13	1305	1887 . . „ 19
1287	1870 . . „ 3	1306	1888 . . „ 7
1288	1871 . . Mar. 23	1307	1889 . . Aug 28
1289	1872 . . „ 11	1308	1890 . . „ 17
1290	1873 . . „ 1	1309	1891 . . „ 7
1291	1874 . . Feb. 18	1310	1892 . . July 26
1292	1875 . . „ 7	1311	1893 . . „ 15
1293	1876 . . Jan. 28	1312	1894 . . „ 5
1294	1877 . . „ 16	1313	1895 . . June 24
1295	1878 . . „ 5	1314	1896 . . „ 12
1296	1878 . . Dec. 26	1315	1897 . . „ 2
1297	1879 . . „ 15	1316	1898 . . May 22
1298	1880 . . „ 4	1317	1899 . . „ 12
1299	1881 . . Nov. 23	1318	1900 . . „ 1
1300	1882 . . „ 12		



**TABLE**  
**OF THE**  
**RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF**  
**ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.**

Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes	Grains.	Grammes	Grains.	Grammes
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

**TABLE**  
OF THE  
**RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF**  
**ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.**

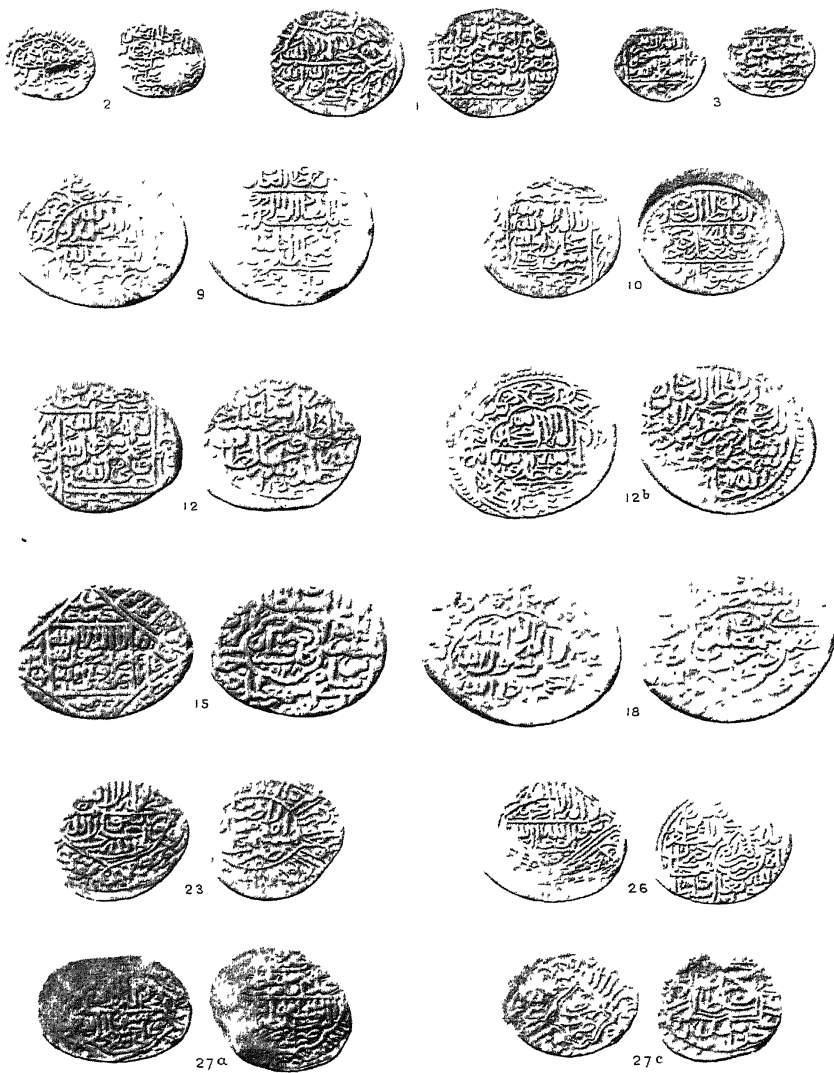
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

T A B L E  
FOR  
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE  
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
		50
2.		45
		40
1.5		35
		30
1.		25
.9		20
.8		15
.7		10
.6		5
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		

MIONNET'S SCALE
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1



ŞAFAVIS—ISMÂ'İL I., TAḤMÂSP I.,  
MUḤAMMAD KHUDABÂNDA.





ŞAFAVIS-ABBÂS I, ŞAFÎ,





68



58



68



79



79



93



88



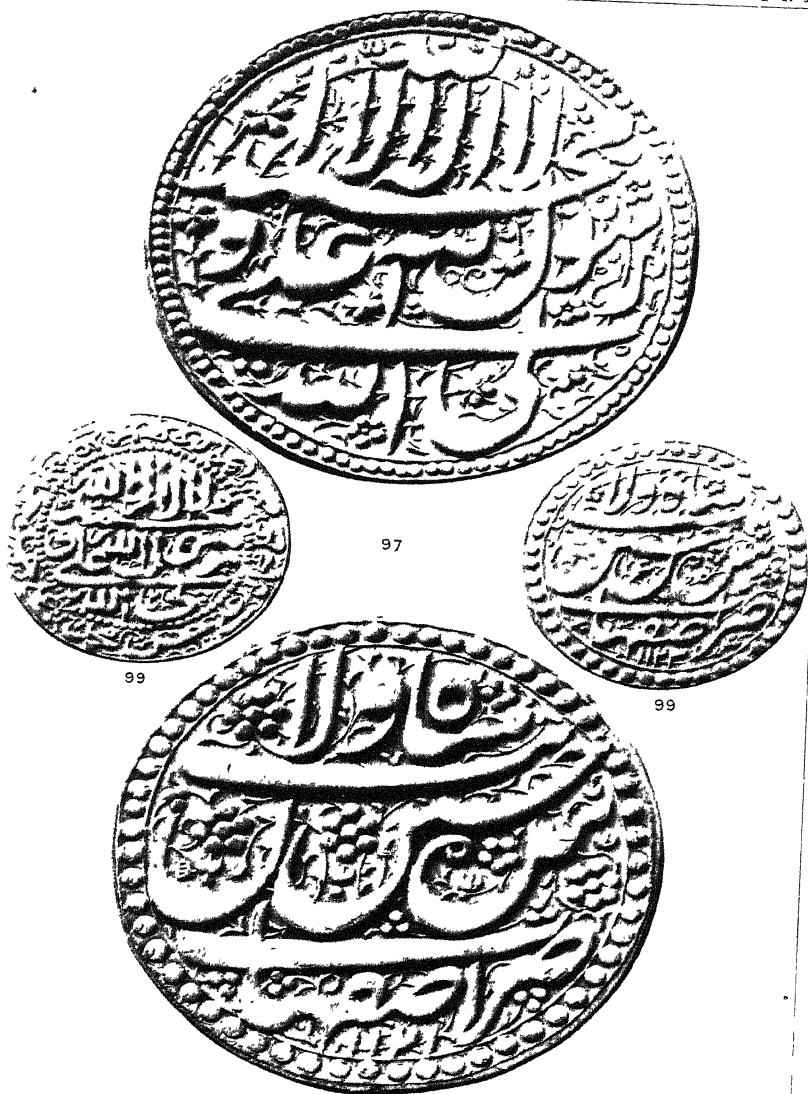
93



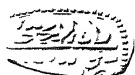
96



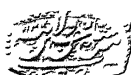








103



103



108



108



131



115



131



134



146



149



184



188



ANTIQUE

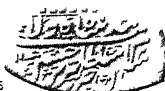








275



277



287



288



291



292



293



294



310



312



3



314



SAFAVIS-SAM  
EFSHARIS-ÂDIL SHÂH, IBRÂHIM, SHAH RUKH  
SAFAVIS-SULAIMAN I







315



316



318



320



323



324



325



326



328



334



338



337



341



40 67 PC

EFSHARIS-SHAH RUKH SAFAVIS-ISMA'IL (III)  
ZANDS KERIM KHAN





344



350



353



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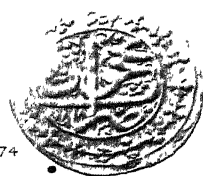
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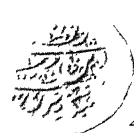
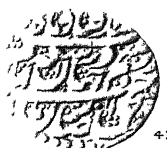
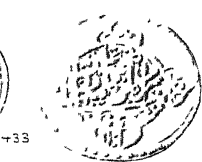


421



— M. — MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN.  
— KHAN — KHAN KHAN  
KHAN DE GANJA





445









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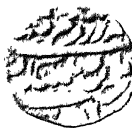
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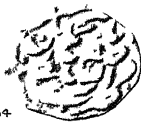
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S. 134 KHAN (FETH ALI)

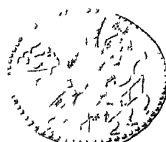




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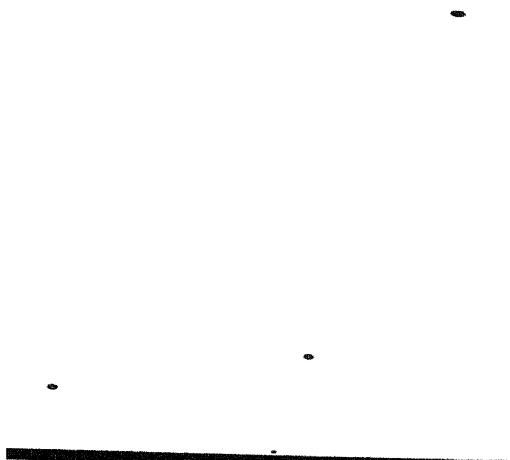


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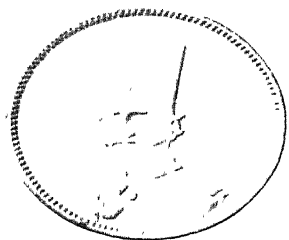
95



3. -41 CAL-2 (PEBEL)

1000





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KAJAR-NÁŠIR-ED-DÍN,  
TÍMURÍ-BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'IL I*)







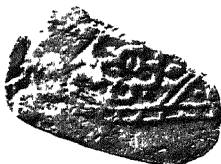
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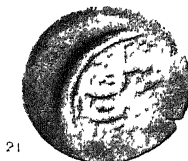
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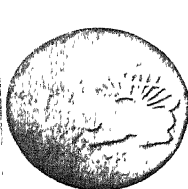
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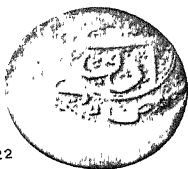
21

UPPER.  
H. 4. 3. ARDEBIL

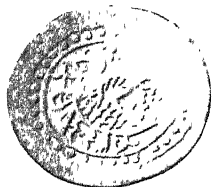




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COPPER  
URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN





49



53



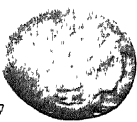
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• COPPER.

ALL FROM THE BAGHDAD, BANDAR-ABBAS, BEHBEHAN.

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COPPER

TABRIZ, TIFLIS, TÚI, TÍPA.



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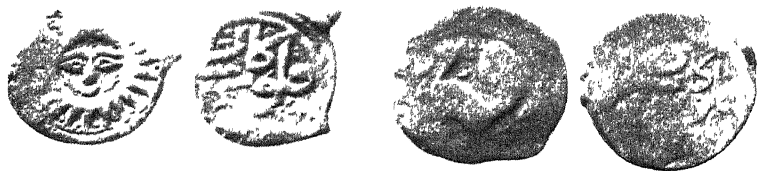
6



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COPPER  
KAZVIN, KANDAHAR, KERMANSHAHAN





COPPER.  
KÁSHAN, GANJA, MÁZANDERÁN, MESH-HED, HAMADÁN,  
TÁVÁZD.



